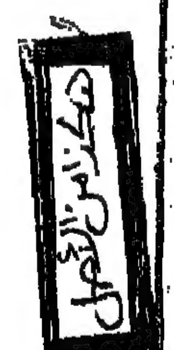


The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

mburg, 8 July 1971
th Year - No. 482 - By air

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Britain's entry into the EEC is only a start

Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

The few really epoch-making events in the course of European integration over the past two decades were joined by a historic decision made at the Foreign Ministers' conference in Luxembourg on 23 June.

Britain is now free to join the Common Market. The mundane negotiating points that came in for such tough bargaining at the last moment – Britain's future financial contribution to the EEC and New Zealand butter exports to Europe – pale in significance beside the major decision.

Problems of detail, though far from unimportant, can easily hide from view the bona fide political substance of the process of integration in Western Europe. They represent an inevitable accompaniment that must not be mistaken for the heart of the matter.

Now that the controversial details have been settled by means of compromise, compromises in which Britain in particular has had to backpedal on its initial demands, it is important to appreciate the political prospects of the expansion of the Six to include Britain and soon no doubt Denmark, Norway and Eire too.

A flourishing economic association cannot be an end in itself. The fascination of the idea is the prospect of a community of 250 million people coming to gain a position of greater independence of the two world powers by means of increasingly close political cooperation.

This was the idea that motivated Konrad Adenauer, Robert Schuman and Alcide de Gasperi in the fifties, at a time when Britain had yet to come to terms with its decline from the position of a middling world power to that of a major medium-sized power joining forces with Europe.

Later, in the early sixties when Britain finally decided to throw in its lot with the Continent, General de Gaulle overshadowed Europe. The General's ambition was to become a visionary unifier of the Continent, France of course being the leading light.

Britain stood in the way of his goal of a renaissance of French standing. It was humiliated as America's yes-man in Europe and its Common Market entry bid rejected.

The turning-point did not come until the General's resignation. The EEC Hague summit of December 1969, the conference at which Chancellor Brandt made his breakthrough gaining stature as a European statesman, laid the groundwork for a fresh start and a process of integration that reached its peak so far at Luxembourg.

British entry, which must first be approved by the House of Commons, is not, of course, an automatic step on the road to a programmed process of political unification.

Britain is as much opposed to the idea of a melting-pot of European nation-States as is post-Gaullist France.

Even so, not even modest developments in close political cooperation would be feasible had not Britain declared itself ready once and for all to throw in its lot with Europe.

One factor is the balance of political power within the Common Market. France views this country's economic predominance first and foremost in terms of the possibility of Bonn making foreign policy capital out of the economic lead it has over fellow-members of the European Community.

This fear is traumatic and made it easier for President Pompidou both to part company from his predecessor's policy on European integration and to show interest in British membership of the Common Market.

Regardless of the reserve towards this country evident in this point of view it is in our interest that fears of this country's economic power being to the detriment of internal political balance within the EEC lose all justification.

This facilitates, to say the least, attempts – running parallel to domestic extension of the Common Market – to achieve a greater degree of rapprochement in the foreign, and possibly defence, policy sectors.

The same is true of Western Europe's relations with the United States. America, having long since exchanged its role of the initial advocate of European integration for that of an interested observer, is only prepared to countenance the inevitable economic disadvantages of a ten-member EEC on condition that the Community also contributes towards political stability in Europe.

America views stabilisation as a decided benefit; Russia takes a dim view of integration. At one stage Moscow even felt that its plan to hold a pan-European security conference might take the wind out of the Common Market's sails.

As long as the Soviet Union is not prepared to make political concessions in return for Western Europe forgoing integration, preferring to place obstacles in the way of further development, there is no reason for not accepting the logic of history; certainly not as long as the future united Europe remains open towards the East and shows willing to cooperate.

It is hard to assess the extent to which Western Europe's ability to assert itself politically will increase. The prospect is no substitute for results.

A ten-member EEC based on unanimous decisions only will need a different leadership structure if the present dynamism is not to evaporate or indeed give way to stagnation.

Only a start has been made. Britain, moreover, is on the brink of a severe domestic test. Were its outcome merely to be the result of many painful processes of adjustment a fair degree of scepticism would be in order.

A majority of British political leaders nonetheless senses the historic challenge. This is a historic juncture not only for Britain but for Western Europe as a whole.

Kurt Becker

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 24 June 1971)

IN THIS ISSUE



Chancellor entertains

Chancellor Willy Brandt and his wife, Rut, entertained representatives of the arts at their official residence, Palais Schaumburg, on 25 June. Pictured here are singers Dunja Rajter and Ivan Rebroff. (Photo: AP)

Moscow's peace offensive may have ulterior motives

The Soviet government has made a formal proposal of General Secretary Brezhnev's suggestion of a conference of the five nuclear powers and underlined the importance of the proposal by officially informing the White House.

Following Mr Brezhnev's call for negotiations on troop cuts in Europe and his comments on the possibility of talks on Soviet and American naval strength in the Mediterranean US observers are talking in terms of a Soviet peace offensive.

They rate these proposals as an attempt to influence the climate of world affairs in Russia's favour and at the same time to pursue specific aims.

Washington attaches prime importance to the Salt talks, which are beginning to show prospects of achieving results, and is not of the opinion that Moscow's latest proposal is designed to downgrade the talks on strategic arms limitation.

Past Soviet wishes make it appear likely that Moscow expects a conference at which Britain, France and China are also to attend and negotiate not limitations but rules of conduct on the use (or non-use) of nuclear weapons.

Presumably Moscow would like to bring pressure to bear on China, a rival it has always viewed with a certain amount of misgiving, should Peking refuse to play ball.

It is also well known that Moscow would dearly like the position of the other nuclear powers to be clear should Russia and China go to war.

Both talks on troop cuts in Europe and a conference of nuclear powers would establish a new level of negotiations at which the Soviet Union could parley with various Western countries.

Soviet spokesmen proudly mention Moscow's relations with France, which emphasises its nuclear independence and itself has in the past advocated a conference of the five nuclear powers.

Nuclear weapons on European territory and the guidelines for their use are a delicate subject in Nato and weapons systems capable of reaching Soviet ter-

Continued on page 2

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

'Change by means of rapprochement' is the keynote of Bonn's new approach

Hannoversche Allgemeine

There has been continual discussion of whether a bear can be domesticated or a shark transformed into a harmless aquarium-dweller ever since conflict between East and West began and both sides continue to wonder.

In the eyes of a root and branch Communist monopoly capitalism is a man-eater. Pulling its teeth is not enough to render it harmless; the killer must be killed.

The West, in contrast, has always harboured hopes of the Russian bear in the long run desisting from using its claws. The only bone of contention has been and continues to be whether or not the bear has yet learnt to exercise restraint.

This is the leading question behind the Berlin talks, behind Salt and behind the possible negotiations on troop cuts in Europe or on the Middle East.

Has the Soviet Union become more peaceable than it used to be or are we merely experiencing another temporary phase of Soviet restraint to be followed sooner or later by a fresh spate of aggressiveness?

The history of East-West relations since the Second World War could indeed be portrayed as a continuous succession of periods during which the West has felt that the Soviet leadership has had a change of heart and periods during which these hopes have been dashed.

American hopes of Stalin being prepared to cooperate in peace were disappointed shortly after the war when Poland was ruthlessly Sovietised and dashed once and for all when Moscow engineered the Communist *putsch* in Prague.

Confident assumptions that Stalin's successors took the idea of peaceful coexistence seriously were disproved in Hungary in 1956 and when, at the end of the fifties, hopes that the Soviet Union had come of age and was at long last prepared to forgo adventurous policies again came to the fore, Nikita Khrushchev promptly engineered the 1962 Cuban crisis.

The last trough in this succession of ups and downs was in 1968 when the world temporarily harboured hopes that Moscow might be prepared to tolerate reformism in Czechoslovakia. Again the crunch came overnight.

Many people in the West have accordingly come to the conclusion that hopes of any change whatsoever in Soviet policies are in vain. As one observer once put it, "Waiting for a Soviet Dubcek is like waiting for Godot; he never comes."

The policy towards the Eastern Bloc that this country has pursued over the past year and a half defies understanding, though, unless the policymakers reckon there is at least a chance that the Soviet Union is now more interested in peaceful cooperation than in the maintenance of confrontation with the West.

Disregarding details of the treaties with Moscow and Warsaw it is mainly the Opposition's deep distrust of this view that has led to disagreement among the political parties in Bonn.

The differences of opinion are, however, by no means as clear-cut as they were ten or twenty years ago. The Christian Democrats are no longer utterly convinced that the East will never change and the Federal government, although it may not be keen on publicising the fact, has doubts as to whether in the long run Soviet policies can be trusted.

What other explanation can there be for Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt's recent statement that *Ostpolitik* can only be based on Western strength?

There can be no overlooking the fact that a number of changes in Soviet outlook have occurred. Never in all the past decades has Moscow been seen to be so eager to enter into close cooperation with Western Europe in trade, science and technology.

Never has the Soviet Union refrained to so great an extent from firing propaganda broadsides at the alleged capitalist conspiracy in the West in order to keep the Eastern Bloc on the ball.

Never before has the Soviet Union been prepared to enter into international agreements that would impose limitations on its own armaments activity. Even the most deep-seated doubters cannot deny the truth of all this.

In the present situation, then, their warnings must amount to an implication that all these changes may be but part and parcel of a comprehensive smokescreen designed by the Soviet leaders to generate a false sense of security in the West.

Once the West has become less attentive and starts to neglect defence preparedness, the argument continues, – once the West is weak enough, that is, the Soviet bear will bare its claws overnight.

Advocates of the present Bonn policy towards the Eastern Bloc cannot with certainty preclude this possibility In persisting with the policy they must hope it will in the long run have an educational effect.

Once peaceable relations between East and West have been established and the Soviet side too comes to realise what advantages can be gained from cooperation the inclination to revert to confrontation will, it is hoped, gradually decline.

In other words *Wandel durch Annäherung* (change by means of repprochement) is no longer merely the tenor of this country's target in intra-German relations – the idea is to be applied on a world-wide scale.

A glance behind the scenes of day-today events, as it were, is sufficient to indicate that there is little point in argument as to whether present Soviet policy is aimed at maintaining or extending Soviet influence in Europe.

Moscow's opposition to European integration, for example is both defensive (since the European Community could gain influence on Eastern Europe) and offensive (since the maintenance of nation-states would perpetuate European weakness).

It is characteristic of the present international system that the two rival superpowers cannot observe mutual neutrality. Where one leaves a vacuum the other will promptly try to take its place.

Were the West to show signs of weakness in Berlin, for instance, the Soviet Union would not hesitate to take advantage – just as the United States would not hesitate to re-establish its former predominance in the Middle East were the Soviet Union in, say, a sudden surprise fit of peacemaking, to withdraw from that part of the world.

As long as one views the other as a bear and the other the one as a shark this is bound to be the case.

So the peace is safest where the situation is clearest. At the moment the East sets great store by recognition of existing frontiers in Europe.

A frontier, though, as Stanley Hoffman points out in *Gulliver's Troubles*, is merely a burglar alarm. "There is only any point in it when other factors are involved that deter the thief, the policeman on patrol, say, or the burglar's sensitivity about noise or even pangs of conscience triggered off by the alarm."

This applies to both sides. As neither sensitivity to noise nor qualms of conscience can be rated all that highly on the Soviet side it is advisable to keep the Nato policeman on his beat. A spate of give and take over the fence may then develop.

Wolfgang Wagner

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 26 June 1971)

Sino-Soviet desi[gns] on Indian Oce[an]

South and South-East Asia h[ave for] some time been the major th[eatre of the] Sino-Soviet conflict. The stage [was for] the most part set in July 1969 w[hen] Brezhnev announced his plan fo[r a so-] called collective security system i[n Asia.]

As the Soviet leader has never g[iven] details of the proposal there h[as been] much speculation that the Sovi[et Union] would like secure unhindered pa[ssage through] the Suez Canal from the Arab co[untries.]

Were Moscow by means of nego[tiations] with Malaysia and Singapore t[o gain] control of the Eastern access rou[te to the] Indian Ocean too Russia could [...] take over Britain's role East of [Suez and] also cordon off the Indian Ocea[n from] People's China.

Small wonder that Peking is p[rotesting] volubly against this long-term [...] ment policy. The Chinese have [not] engaged in verbal protest either; [at the] same time they have endeavoure[d to take] practical counter-measures.

In view of the present maritime [weak-] ness of the People's Republic the[se] counter-moves are as yet fairly i[nsignifi-] cant but must already be viewed i[n terms] of long-term possibilities.

China is engaged in port devel[opment] in Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania, lendi[ng aid] to guerrillas in South Yemen a[nd ...] (the two prongs of a possible [...] movement towards Oman and the [Persian] Gulf), is on good terms with the [...] whose sister was cordially receiv[ed at the] 1971 May Day parade in Peking [and has of] late been using the facilities of [...] harbour and is pressing ahead with [...] building.

Chinese foreign trade, estimated [at] about 36 million dollars, may be had[led] by the nationalised Pakistani mer[chant] navy, which is to be increased by [...] units over the next five years, but [there] can be no doubt that Peking's [...] the Indian Ocean is designed as a [...] on a future naval base.

The Gilgit road may be con[sidered a] wonder of infrastructure but acces[s to] China is still a protracted busines[s, partic-] ularly as the road starts in far-off Si[n-] kiang.

In the circumstances a port in E[ast] Pakistan, Chittagong, for instance, [would] be far more convenient. Two of the [...] major Chinese roadbuilding projects i[n a] southerly direction are indeed aimed [at] East Pakistan. They are the road fr[om] Shigatse, Tibet, via Gangtok, Sikkim, [and] the road from Kunming, Yunnan, [to] Ledo in Indian Assam.

As soon as these two projects [are] completed the Chinese will be gi[ven] access to the Indian Ocean via [East] Pakistan and so securing a further [...] against what, it is feared, are Soviet p[lans] to secure hegemony of one of the wo[rld's] major oceans.

Oskar Weggel

(Die Welt, 15 June 19[71])

Continued from page 1

ritory from Nato countries a topic about which the Soviet Union would very much like to parley.

Having agreed not to discuss any limitation on weapons of this kind in the Salt talks with the United States the subject could be raised at either troop cut or nuclear power talks.

American government spokesmen note, however, that Nato has always responded unanimously to moves by the other side. The Soviet proposal will be considered in consultation with our Nato allies, the State Department has said.

Like the troop cut talks proposal the suggestion of a conference of the five nuclear powers also formed part of Leonid Brezhnev's speech to the Soviet Communist Party congress on 30 March.

Moscow's peace offensive

It too failed to meet with an immediate response.

Soviet and other Eastern Bloc representatives in Washington now claim that the importance of this speech has been underestimated in the West.

Reference is made to the mentions of an increase in living standards and the inadequate productivity of past Soviet methods and to the desire for close economic and technological cooperation that is to form the basis of policy towards the West.

The climate of opinion on trade with the Soviet Union has grown more liberal in Washington. The administration is generous in granting export licences for the goods that are still subject to government approval because of their possible strategic importance.

Mack, one of the major American manufacturers of commercial vehicles, has signed a preliminary agreement on the equipment of what is planned to be a large commercial vehicle plant in the Soviet Union.

The prospects seem better than they did last year when a similar project backed by Ford's came to naught, largely because the US Defence Secretary was none too keen on the idea.

Even so, American specialists doubt whether the exchange of goods and technological know-how can ever come up to Soviet expectations.

Hans B. Meyer

(Der Tagesspiegel, 22 June 1971)

The German Tribun[e]

Publisher: Friedrich Reinecke. Editor-in-Ch[ief] Eberhard Wagner. Assistant Editor-in-Ch[ief] Otto Heinz. Editor: Alexander Anthony. E[ng-]lish language sub-editor: Geoffrey Penny. Distribution Manager: Georgine von Pl[aten.]

Friedrich Reinecke Verlag GmbH, 23 Schoe[ne] Aussicht, Hamburg 76. Tel.: 220 12 56. Te[lex] 02 14733. Bonn bureau: Konrad Kadlubowski 68 Adenauerallee, 53 Bonn. Tel.: 22 61 5[3. Te-]lex: 08 86398.

Advertising rates list No. 8 – Annual subscription DM 25.

Printed by Krögers Buch- und Verlagsdrucke[rei,] Hamburg-Blankenese. Distributed in the USA by: MASS MAILINGS, Inc. 540 West 2[4th] Street, New York, N.Y. 10011.

All articles which THE GERMAN TRIBUNE reprint are published in cooperation with the editorial staffs of leading newspapers of the Federal Republic of Germany. They are complete translations of the original text, in no way abridged nor editorially redrafted.

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GDR

New GDR leaders lack Ulbricht's fire and authority

The eighth party political conference of the Socialist Unity Party (SED), the first without Walter Ulbricht since the German Democratic Republic was set up, is over.

Speeches that lasted several hours, and discussions that followed a strictly formal pattern set the course of the GDR for the next few years.

The outward appearance of the meeting was smooth, very smooth, and in the eyes of some commentators very boring. It is up to observers to pierce through this outer layer and find the signs that indicate how the relationship between the GDR and other countries will develop in the years to come and what will be the decisive factors in GDR domestic policy.

As was to be expected the new leading lights following Ulbricht went out of their way to avoid doing or saying anything that might bring the continuation of the old policies under any shadow of doubt. Nevertheless the tone of the meeting was somehow different.

Firstly there was Erich Honecker's remark that West Berlin was a city "mit besonderem politischem Status" (with a special political status).

This was a slightly different formulation from the old wording that has been worn out through years of heavy use – "eine besondere politische Einheit" (a special political entity).

This hardly alters the fact that the GDR leaders still view West Berlin as a city that has no right to any kind of special ties to the Federal Republic.

Then there is the passage from Leonid *Brezhnev's speech in* which he says in connection with the Four-Power talks: "I don't know what the situation is in the camp of our partners across the negotiating table. But for our part we are prepared to make efforts to bring this matter to a satisfactory conclusion and to see that the agreement we reach is effective and put into practice."

This remark plus the pointer Brezhnev gave to the necessity of ratifying the Moscow Treaty with the additional comment that the responsibilities resulting from the Treaty were no greater for Bonn than they were for Moscow indicate that the Soviet Union is at least trying to avoid any cooling down of the warm atmosphere of willingness to negotiate.

They obviously treat the mooted reductions of troop strength in which both sides are interested as well as the projected European security conference as matters of great importance.

Speeches made on this occasion carried a great deal of weight since they were made to the senior committee of the SED in East Berlin.

Despite all the disappointments and setbacks that have surrounded the Four-Power Talks on Berlin in the past fifteen months the atmosphere at the moment still seems to be decidedly cordial.

The second most important theme to be tackled at this party political conference was the GDR's economic affairs policy. Premier Willi Stoph gave a two-and-a-half-hour speech in which he outlined the course the East German economy would be steering in the next four-and-a-half years. Basically he stuck to the directives that have already been published and become well-known in the scheme of the Five-Year Plan.

Nevertheless there are some points here, too, which deserve to be given special attention. For instance Herr Stoph underlined the point that the SED had always let itself be guided by the considerations of a centralised State planning programme, linking this closely with economic calculations and tempering it with recognition of the fact that working people must be given a material and moral incentive.

But, he added, the exploitation of such economic laws as the categories of profits, wages, costs, producer prices, credit and interest would in future make a greater contribution towards the production of high-quality goods at low prices and boost the national earnings.

Now these are not new ideas hit upon by the German Democratic Republic; they are maxims on which we in the Western world have been operating for years and reaping a good yield.

As Honecker, the Party Secretary, said in his opening speech and as the directives of the Five-Year Plan have set out, the GDR's foreign trade will depend more in the coming years on an exchange of goods with other East Bloc countries.

This applies equally to exports – up to 75 per cent of which are within the framework of Comecon – and imports which will now be concentrated more than in the past on the Soviet Union.

As far as trade with the West was concerned there was little new to be heard in East Berlin. The old idea of further development on a basis of equality was reiterated. The conclusion of trade agreements spanning several years was described as a positive and useful development.

This concept of foreign trade underlines two facts: from the economic point of view the GDR is very much in the Soviet sphere of influence and power and on the other hand as the most important trade partner of the Soviet Union the GDR has the status of "primus inter pares", which could one day pay off for the country politically speaking.

All in all the conclusion to be drawn from this party political conference is that the Ulbricht Era is past and gone. The kind of extravagance that the self-opinionated old comrade allowed himself in his dealings with the "Brother State" is not to be expected from the new GDR leadership.

At this conference Moscow gave a clear indication of who is calling the tune in the Red East now.

Christa-Helga Baehring

(Handelsblatt, 21 June 1971)

GDR's social conflicts hidden in a welter of words

Is it just coincidence, or is there some method behind it? The comparatively calm changeover from Ulbricht to Honecker has had consequences that were both visible and audible.

Orders have come from on high that certain tried-and-tested phrases in the battery of words produced by the agitation arsenal of the GDR mass media should be eradicated. They tended to draw a veil over social conditions rather than describing them accurately, but they were tractable.

The *activists* in the Socialist world have already been *pacemakers* for years. This was the name that *Neues Deutschland* gave in 1967 to those workers and collectives that had a hand in everything and made impatient efforts to step up the tempo of Socialist rebuilding with the new economic system.

Obviously the pacemakers got too far away from the working-class mediocrity too quickly and the praise and rewards they received went to their heads. There shall be no more pacemakers in future.

They will be reassimilated into the *sozialistische Menschengemeinschaft (Socialist Community of Man)*, an expression that is strangely reminiscent of the National-Socialist *Volksgemeinschaft* (Community of Race).

The conflicts in society that are natural and which, under democratic circumstances, can be made fruitful are being hidden beneath a welter of words in order to give the impression that harmony reigns.

But the Socialist Community of Man is no more. Since all differences in class have been levelled out this name will no longer be given to GDR society.

In this a recognition of conflict, of differences of opinion in society? Or is it the preamble to a new campaign with a new drawing of lots? Some blood and thunder?

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 20 June 1971)

SED party conference gingers up old communist ideas

In the speeches made by the Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev at the SED party political conference in East Berlin there are certain passages that ginger up the old Communist ideas of the role of Capitalism in the history of the world.

In addition to this they give a significant clue towards solving the riddle of many apparent anomalies and contradictions in Soviet policies in the recent past.

The most important sentence in the Brezhnev speeches is: "Capitalism is clearly losing more and more ground every day in the countries where it is practised."

This belief is as old as the Communist system itself, many people will retort. This is certainly true. The hope that the Soviet horns can bring the rotten walls of Capitalist Jericho crashing to the ground has been the premise that has held together all classic socialist theory from Marx to Schlumpeter.

But the more time progresses, the more Capitalism requires overhauling and the more it is subject to crises, the more uncertain it becomes how long the Communists will have to wait for the destruction it will bring upon itself.

The greatest success of Socialism, albeit in a semi-democratised version in most cases, has been in the developing countries.

In the Western fortresses on the other hand, Western Europe and North America, there has been scarcely a sniff of progress for Communism apart from a high proportion of communist votes in countries such as France and Italy, although these do not really promise much hope of usurpation for the Reds.

Above all the major economic and social crisis of capitalism that has been prophesied for decades and which would finally boot the system out the door has not been forthcoming.

For the Communists it has been necessary to adjust to the reality of the continuation of this system whose unexpected stability has been largely the outcome of its economic successes.

There were battles to prevent sparks of the Western ideology from setting fire to the less successful Soviet system, but the litany of moribund decadent capitalism was kept up on account of repeated disappointments. Suddenly this theory has been expounded again with the greatest of emphasis.

Brezhnev's remarks on this subject were by no means of a casual nature. He gave a number of reasons why it seemed likely, from the communist point of view, that this vision of the historical dissolution of systems would be revived in our time.

Thus expressions such as "a severe crisis of imperialist policy" in America, "the constant fevers that plague the economies", "a profound moral crisis" and "the destruction of the capitalist monetary system" and the weakness of the dollar have been bandied about.

The East Bloc has gone into battle taking with it such guns as the bogey of social, national and race conflicts, mass anti-war demonstrations in America and last but by no means least the way young nation-States have turned to socialism.

This catalogue is the sum total of the renewed hope of the communist world which is by no means limited to the Soviet leadership.

Anyone who has spoken to senior officials in the German Democratic Republic will have been confronted with triumphant rhetorical questions such as: Are you not afraid that in the end your system will decay like a rotten tooth and that the revolutionary minded young and the students will fill it with dynamite?

Is it not already absolutely certain that the future belongs to Socialism?

When we consider the attitudes that are rife in our universities and the points of view expressed by a section of the educated young, and obviously not a small and silent minority, to the State, society and the economic system can we avoid asking ourselves what kind of resistance this generation would put up when Joshua from Moscow blows his horn and tries to bring down the walls of capitalism?

On the other hand there is not likely to be much joy in this direction for even the most optimistic Communists when the masses, uninfluenced by the intellectual capers and modish criticisms of the system by young leftists confirm the existing order with all its inherent failures.

A dollar crisis is not likely to destroy the democratic systems for the free enterprise economy. This is obviously very well known in Moscow.

Nevertheless the other side maintains its ideas of the approaching doom of "Capitalism" so vehemently that it seems almost prepared to swear on it in a court of law.

This leads us to ask the question whether this piece of fiction is not a matter of political tactics aimed above all at the Communists' own ranks which are often caught in disarray.

An opponent whose end is in sight does not have to be run down. It is possible to conclude treaties with him, seek conciliation with him, agree with him on mutual limitations of armaments or to put it briefly come to an arrangement with him.

The revolutionary task force should be sent in elsewhere, namely to those States in the third world where the course has not yet been set.

In the setup of the present Soviet foreign policy, tactics such as this could be included without any difficulty as a kind of backing up ideology, specially when confronted with aggressive Communism à la Peking.

The interesting consequence that the West could draw from this would be that this ideologically justified offer of coexistence and political conciliation with the West would not only be made hypocritically but would contain elements of tangible political substance.

There are many other indications to suggest that this is the case.

Just how far this ideology of co-existence will go if "Capitalism" does not retreat from the field in quite the measure that is predicted, is a question that democratic States must repeatedly ask themselves for the sake of their own security – today.

Fritz Ullrich Fack

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 24 June 1971)

ARMED FORCES

Shortage of recruits ties in with soldiering crisis

SüddeutscheZeitung

Describing the recruitment problem in the 1970 Defence White Paper, the government stated that the armed forces suffered from a shortage of specialists just as many other branches of our prosperous industrial society.

Too few soldiers have signed on for a long period of service. The White Paper stated that a further 2,600 officers and 26,000 non-commissioned officers were needed.

This is the same problem faced by industry and other professions. But the armed forces cannot afford this shortage if they are to form an effective striking force.

The shortage is still with us. Though a number of organisational or material improvements were proposed or implemented, the shortage of manpower in the armed forces has still not been overcome.

These figures must be analysed a little. As could have been expected, the army, about 310,000 strong suffers most from the shortage of recruits. Technical units such as tank and flying groups are exceptions. With them, and with the highly technical naval and air force units, recruitment is tolerable.

But with the army and with those units of the navy and air force that are essentially responsible for security there is such a shortage of long-service soldiers that the daily round of duty for some company commanders has become a permanent advanture with an uncertain outcome in view of the number of non-commissioned officers – some of them conscripts – who have to take charge of high-grade weapon systems.

If appearances are not deceptive, this situation will deteriorate instead of improving in the next few years. Many of the longer-service non-commissioned officers will be leaving the army as their service agreements of twelve or fifteen years lapse.

There is however a negligible percentage of non-commissioned officers who will sign on again after their eight-year service period is over. At present the figure is only 2.6 per cent while ten per cent are needed.

The situation is just as gloomy where shorter-service officers are concerned. Only 47 per cent of the annual recruitment necessary to the army is covered.

School-leavers' interest in the army is minimal and can only be aroused by conducting a relatively successful recruitment campaign among conscripts who have just left school and have signed on for two years.

Even if plans to take the sting out of the permanent recruitment shortage by increasing financial incentives still further were to succeed, the aim of forming an economically viable and militarily appropriate relationship between conscripts and longer-service soldiers would still extend far into the future.

As the armed forces have been affected by recruiting worries since they were established the reasons seem to be more deep-seated than analysis of the White Paper suggests.

The recruitment problem seems to be due primarily to the crisis affecting soldiering as a profession and the causes of this are too complicated to be overcome by a series of technocratic solutions.

The crisis in soldiering is due mainly to technological developments in the field of weapons and armoury, especially the methods of nuclear destruction.

As this involves a change in the concept of war – wars are prevented by deterrents – the soldier's idea of his profession is radically affected.

The changed role of the armed forces demands that the soldier or officer is aware of his overall responsibility to society. Integration into society is not the aim but the pre-condition for the existence of armed forces in the atomic age.

This obviously demands a new way of thinking within the armed forces, not as the former staff officer responsible for a reduction in the army, ex-Brigadier General Karst put it: "Ignoring the political background of the National Socialist regime, military training of that era is still effective and successful."

But Karst is not alone in his views. Many officers stubbornly refuse to face up to the present and this is not a generation problem as the report by the thirty army captains from Unna shows.

These officers' response to current problems can be seen in their report on the "inner order" of the army. They demand that the "political and military leadership should plainly and unmistakably support German soldiering traditions".

The demand of the captains from Unna is similar: "The soldier must be recognised primarily as a fighter and not as a military technician."

It is no wonder that these demands come mainly from a section of the armed forces that has not been affected by technology as much as other units.

Discussions within the force on a soldier's role receive their traditionalist flavour from this source. This is dangerous even though it fails to understand the real position of the Bundeswehr as is amply proved by the negligible response and even misunderstanding met by the Unna activists in the armed forces much to their surprise. That is an encouraging sign. Now of all times the armed forces cannot afford to try to increase their attractiveness to potential recruits by adopting a course suggested by the traditionalists. This would mean that a large part of the reforms proposed would be condemned to failure from the very beginning.

Even now there is a danger of technocratic aspects receiving disproportionate emphasis in attempts to overcome the armed forces' structural problems.

An attractive training programme is of immense importance to the armed forces but this alone would not end the crisis in the soldiering profession. It is equally important to work a new soldiering image into officially sponsored considerations.

Uwe-Karsten Heye

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 June 1971)



Professor Thomas Ellwein (left) presenting his report on the Bundeswehr to Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt. With the Minister is Inspector-General of the Bundeswehr Ulrich de Maizière. (Pho...

More education for officers

Frankfurter Allgemeine

The Bundeswehr sees two reasons for devoting more of its attention to the training and advance training of its long-service soldiers.

The first reason is modern technology and its demands for more specialists with more and more training.

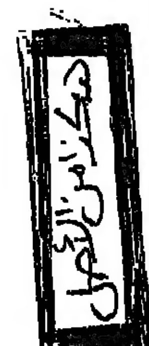
The idea that there can be a standardised course of training for officers, or at least a large part of them, is gradually losing all logical foundation. This also erodes the idea of an officer's career as a profession.

In the armed forces today there is a growing trend to recruit the larger and larger numbers of specialists needed by signing them on for a certain period from private industry and then allowing them to return to civilian life when the service period has ended. Proposals made by the Ellwein Commission have tried to take account of this situation.

The second reason is that of officer prestige. The officer's career must remain attractive so that the role set by defence policy can be carried out.

An officer must be able to hold his own in competition with civilian professions. A form of academic training seems to be needed, not specifically by those officers now serving but by those who will sign on for a short or long term of duty in future.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 June 1971)



More conscripts will serve less time, Minister Schmidt announces

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt has announced in Bremen that the period of military service could be shortened if the number of conscripts were increased.

Speaking at a Social Democrat congress on armed forces policy, Schmidt said that the government would announce measures this autumn to call up 75 per cent of all those eligible, instead of the present figure of sixty per cent, and reduce the eighteen-month period of military service by two to three months.

Referring to defence issues, Schmidt said it was regrettable that France still had not rejoined their joint defence organisation. The government was seeking close cooperation with France in this sector, he said, and had just placed two milliard Marks worth of arms orders with French firms, although West German firms too had wanted them.

The decision had not been an easy one for him, he added, but he thought that he could defend his step as being in the interest of Franco-West German cooperation.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 14 June 1971)

Ministry acts to make army more attracti...

Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt told the Bundeswehr that it will have to accept "certain sacri... burdens" in the transitional period... new system of training and instruction.

In the preface he wrote for the E... Commission report published in B... 15 June he stated that the implementation of the Commission's proposals... largely dependent on recruitment... financial situation and the already e... ing Bundeswehr institutions.

"I am convinced that the basic g... lines can and must follow the prop... of the Education Commission," He... Schmidt said. "But many importa... tails must still be examined."

State Secretary Karl Wilhelm Be... drew up a four-point list for the g... reform:

1. An increase in effectiveness... forces;
2. An improvement in integrating... armed forces into society;
3. An increase in the attractiveness... the armed forces in order to re... efficient and intelligent young men;
4. Aid for soldiers wishing to take up... civilian profession after their servi... period has ended.

General Ulrich de Maizière has sta... that implementing this programme w... take a number of years.

State Secretary Berkhan said he believed that an improvement in ... training for non-commissioned offi... could be achieved in three years or... while officers would have to wait a li... longer for their courses of study.

The Defence Ministry believes that... reform of training and instruction in... armed forces will cost about 1... million Marks over the next ten years.

Only a small percentage of this su... be available in the defence bu... The rest will have to be covered by ... sources.

State Secretary Karl-Wilhelm Berkhan and Professor Thomas Ellwein, the h... of the commission, have not mention... how much everything will cost.

Berkhan pointed out instead that... reform would be relatively cheap... compared with developing or obta... new weapon systems. Expenditure s... lower in the first few years than in ... final stage.

Defence Minister Schmidt needs the help of the Federal states in implement... ing the programme as they have the fi... say in educational matters.

Berkhan said that cooperation betw... Schmidt and Education and Science Mi... ister Hans Leussink was close.

(Die Welt, 16 June 19...)

LABOUR RELATIONS

Trade unions discuss their role in united Europe

Have trade unions in the European Economic Community failed to take advantage of thirteen years of European unity? Many delegates attending the twentieth European Congress organised by this country's Trade Union Confederation during the Recklinghausen Festival seem to think so.

There was a good reason for choosing "The European Confederation of Free Trade Unions – a new force for Europe" as the theme for discussion by trade unionists, politicians, journalists and Common Market representatives attending the congress.

A European Trade Union Secretariat has long existed within the framework of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. But it was only when the European Association was set up in 1969 that the chance to operate successfully at Common Market level was offered.

More than twelve million workers belong to the European Association through its affiliated unions. But its influence on the decisions made by Common Market bodies is still negligible.

That was the reason why delegates in Recklinghausen unanimously demanded a trade union manifesto for work within the European Community.

Common Market Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp called upon trade unionists to cooperate with the commission in its day-to-day activities.

Whatever happened, he said, they should at least assume a European character towards the frequently obscure organisational structures and decision-making bodies in the Community.

A good discussion partner for the trade unions would be the Commission responsible for Community policy under the Treaty of Rome.

The trade unionists criticised the lack of democratic organisation in the European Community. The limited rights of the European Parliament and the negligible participation of the various labour groups in Common Market policy were two of their targets.

Theo Rasschaert, the Secretary General of the Europen Confederation of Free Trade Unions, regretted the fact that the unions had not been consulted on the economic and currency union.

Workers were also represented on the economic and social committees, he said. Heinz Oskar Vetter, the Chairman of the Federal Republic Trade Union Confederation, announced that talks were soon to begin with the president of the European Parliament.

Delegates at Recklinghausen agreed that the broad mass of European labour could form a new force for a democratic Europe. A third of the sixty million workers within the Common Market are organised in trade unions but they are split into a large number of political and ideological groups.

Relations with the Communist-oriented trade unions in France and Italy were also mentioned. Vetter, who is also Chairman of the European Association, said that before there was any cooperation with these unions it must be known whether they support a united Europe. Until this question was cleared up, there was unlikely to be any cooperation though he did not rule out the possibility of joint action on specific issues.

Relations with trade unions in the applicant countries of Great Britain, the Irish Republic, Denmark and Norway also pose problems. The Scandinavian trade unionists, who were not present, were violently attacked at Recklinghausen for not entering into discussions with their fellow-unionists in the Common Market. Vetter said that things would probably change here too after the Community had been enlarged.

There was no shortage of ideas for trade union cooperation at Common Market level. The most interesting proposals, most of them put forward by Manfred Lahnstein, the head of Haferkamp's Cabinet, were the creation of greater solidarity by setting up a joint strike fund, continual cooperation between the scientific institutes of the national trade union federations, the foundation of a European Trade Union Academy, a regular exchange of views between the unions' currency experts, the establishment of permanent union legations at the Common Market authorities in Brussels and an improvement of work done abroad by the national organisations, especially in individual spheres of the economy.

(Das Parlament, 19 June 1971)

Low birth rate does not endanger pensions

Pensions must be earned before they can be paid and as pensioners themselves cannot be expected to contribute any more, the contributions of people still at work – and sometimes accumulated surpluses have to be used.

The birth rate is declining at present. The 1969 figure of 903,500 will probably have sunk to 730,000 by 1975.

The Ministry of Labour must always think in long time spans and officials there are already wondering whether the generation now being born will be able to provide sufficient cover to pay the pensions of older members of the population when they reach working age.

Experts believe that this will be the case. The number of foreign workers (that is contributors) will have increased by then from the present figure of two million to three and a half million and will later increase to five million.

But technical progress and economic productivity will also grow even if there is a low birth rate and the Federal Republic will not be dependent on foreign workers.

The smaller number of children could relieve some of the strains now felt in the educational sphere. Perhaps in future there will not be so much expenditure required on schools and universities.

(Deutsches Allgemeines Sonntagsblatt, 13 June 1971)

Intuitive judgment of men can be a snare

The industrial psychology section of the West German Psychologists Association held its annual congress in Bielefeld from 7 to 9 June and paid special attention to the subject of personnel reports and promotion.

The large amount of interest shown in the congress – it was attended by 160 psychologists – was due to the fact that psychologists are asked more and more often to train people to give systematic and objective reports on their staff.

At a time when professions, jobs and occupations are being swapped more frequently than ever before, particular importance must be attached to giving objective judgments of ability and talent.

As a person's private life and that of his family depend on the judgment of a superior, no effort can be too great in ensuring that people are guarded against incorrect or superficial judgments.

The congress in Bielefeld discussed a variety of methods and already tested procedures to reveal the potential sources of error in the evaluation systems and in the figure of the judge himself.

Only when the people who have to make these judgments know how their verdict can be falsified, distorted or misinterpreted can the main features of evaluation be defined and the judgment techniques taught.

Anyone considering himself to be an intuitively good judge of men must learn that a sweeping, unconsidered and emotional judgment could prove a permanent obstacle in a person's career.

Staff reports are part of professional life. The only way of carrying out these judgments responsibly for both the firm and staff is to make present knowledge and experience available to all concerned. The congress of labour psychologists has certainly contributed to this.

(Die Welt, 12 June 1971)

Josef Stingl addresses Gerontological Association

Speaking at the fifth Congress of the Gerontological Association at Nuremberg, Josef Stingl, the President of the Federal Labour Bureau stated that old people were particularly threatened by unemployment.

They were at a disadvantage when it came to applying for a post, as a younger man was always preferred, their professional qualifications were poor, their ability to compete was affected by failing health, university graduates were preferred for top jobs and old people often lacked the desire and opportunity for further training.

Stingl stressed that labour exchanges should give more help. The older person's position in society must also be re-examined and redefined.

At the end of March 1971 some 28.3 per cent of the 120,514 unemployed males and 15.5 per cent of the 85,958 unemployed women were between 55 and 65.

Of the people who have been unemployed for over a year 71.4 per cent of the males and 48.2 per cent of the women come from this age group.

Professor Blume from the Institute of Social Research and Social Policy in Cologne stated that the position of older workers would change as soon as the flexible retirement age were introduced.

Retraining problems and the sociological questions connected with them would no longer be so acute when the worker could retire at the earliest possible opportunity.

But if workers decided to continue working until 68, difficulties would increase, Professor Blume added.

Speaking on the problems connected with setting up central retraining centres for older workers, Professor Blume stated that retraining a man once he had reached forty was considered impossible however good educational methods were.

If the mobility of older workers were to be increased, retraining must begin at the latest between the ages of thirty and forty.

In future there should be some attempt made to prepare fifty-year-old workers for the approaching difficulties of old age.

(Die Welt, 21 June 1971)

PERSONALITIES

Weyer resigns

After sixteen years in office the leader of the Free Democrats in North Rhine-Westphalia, Willi Weyer, plans to stand down in 1972. Even though this intention that has been in Herr Weyer's mind for some time was made public a few days earlier than originally planned, the fact that it has been announced at the right time and takes effect in a year when there are no elections makes this resignation an example of democratic changing-of-the-guard that has been exercised all too rarely in this country.

Willi Weyer has many times shown his skill at making the right tactical manoeuvre and expounding his political knowledge, for instance on the question of property rights.

Nevertheless as the FDP changed into a reforming party he was left more and more in the background. Despite his worries and possible concern about the new direction his party is taking, the fighter Weyer has not pushed his resignation so far as to prevent himself attempting to set the signals for the next party-political conference in Freiburg according to his own ideas.

He is without doubt a father-figure for the North Rhine-Westphalian branch of FDP and has managed to hold the party together despite the National Liberal Action schism. This was largely to do with his strict discipline which was generally accepted since it was based on the strength of his personality.

When Willy Weyer leaves, the image of the liberals in the Rhine and Weser area will possibly be less clear-cut.

But Weyer's influence seems to be indispensable for the stabilisation of the SPD/FDP coalition in Düsseldorf (which only has a slim majority in the provincial assembly) and in turn the coalition government in Bonn. Weyer is among the kingmakers of the SPD/FDP coalition government.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 12 June 1971)

Flach hopeful

About two per cent of CDU voters could be won over to the Free Democrats at the next general election or won back after turning their backs on the party at previous elections, according to the Secretary-General designate of the FDP Karl-Hermann Flach.

Therefore, he said, it is essential to break through the defamation of the party by putting across to these people "crystal clear" social-services-policy aims and thus overcoming the undercurrent of fear that these voters have of the FDP.

At a meeting of the FDP at the Theodor Heuss Academy in Gummersbach Karl-Hermann Flach said that at the party political conference in Freiburg in October the FDP should publish a number of definite social-services-policy decisions on matters such as the accumulation of capital wealth in private hands, worker participation in management as well as rent legislation.

(Neue Ruhr Zeitung, 12 June 1971)

Ehmke's walks

Horst Ehmke, Minister without Portfolio in the Chancellor's Office, broke with a tradition that had grown up from the Erhard and Kiesinger eras and asked the members of his staff to take a walk in the grounds of the Palais Schaumburg during the mid-day break.

He explained: "Those who don't have any time to go for walks don't go for walks because they don't have any time. But those who do have time don't go for walks because people might think they have nothing better to do with their time."

(Handelsblatt, 12 June 1971)

THE STAGE

Street theatre livens up Brunswick dramatically

Frankfurter Allgemeine

Peace reigns again in Brunswick. The younger citizens are saddened to see the hundred or so actors leave the city, but the older generation views their departure with relief. Peace has returned for the first time since Whitsun.

In the past few days the theatre has come to the markets, squares, alleyways and parking lots of Brunswick on the occasion of the First International Boulevard Theatre Rendezvous.

For the five-day event the "public conscience" was tried and tested. There was plenty of encouragement to get discussion groups going and the scene was blessed with beautiful summer weather.

So lively verbal battles *al fresco* began in the public places of Brunswick. Apprentices and *Gastarbeiter* (foreign workers) were able to express their problems.

There were many volunteer helpers in the planning and organisation of this rendezvous of pavement theatre.

It is planned to hold this event again in future years alternating with the puppet theatre week, which will take place every three years. Other aspects of the theme art and the public will be tackled in the years to come.

Three art teachers sent out the invites and theatre groups, bands and solo actors from Britain, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, many areas of the Federal Republic and West Berlin accepted.

The programme they put on was not much like many of the artificial experiments such as those of the former student-theatre, but more a series of pieces on social criticism, or alternatively, an invitation to initiate socially critical activities.

Bourgeois audiences such as are attracted by the "culinary" theatre were not welcomed. Audience participation was what the organisers wanted. Enlightenment was the aim and not enjoyment of art for art's sake.

It is estimated that 50,000 people took part in the five-day event and an average of one Mark per capita of Brunswick's population was contributed.

The main emphasis was clearly on the continuation and liberal extension of the agit-prop movement, permeated with elements of rock-music, collages (advertising slogans and tape-recorded documentaries) and drastic, sometimes burlesque, exaggerations of situations and types in society using the barest props and papier-maché masks.

Scenery was changed as quickly as required and most groups of actors, who were formed from ordinary people ranging from apprentice building workers to men of the cloth, appeared in several different locations in Brunswick in the course of the day, acting in various productions.

They travelled around in minibuses, packing all the props and scenery they had acquired into the back, and unpacking it equally quickly. But before they moved on from one "stage" to another they made sure they stopped and discussed matters in hand with all who were interested.

Some of the groups needed nothing more than a megaphone to make themselves heard, others did not even need that, while yet others spent hours setting up a barrage of amplifiers.

Whether the groups used complicated electronic equipment or virtually mediaeval, spartan props making their productions as simple as in Shakespeare's day the themes they treated were similar.



Berlin's Kreuzberger Street Theatre company performing in Brunswick (Photo: Andreas Timm)

They concerned problems on the factory floor, the division of property, consuming compulsion, the education of apprentices, *Gastarbeiter* and rents. Among the groups taking part were Floh de Cologne and Interpol (both from Cologne), Industrie-theater Rhein-Ruhr, Kreuzberger Strassentheater, Die Roten-Steine (from Berlin), Theater K (from Munich), Kindertheater (Augsburg), Die Schwarze Katze (Hamburg), Pietbiet (from Münster) and Blomkraft from Sweden.

The groups named had the greatest success and all set to reach certain sectors of society with their performances.

In order to get closer to the group they were aiming at and to confront it directly some of the theatre groups went right into orphanages, kindergartens and trade union headquarters.

None of the performances charged prices for entry, apart from a guest performance of the Tréteaux Libres from Geneva in and around the Städt... whose performance stood out fr... rest of the programme with ... ambiguity, a mixture of ... Buddhism, Karl May festival, ... play symbolism and rumbustious ... theatre.

It was not so much the ... terrorisation of passersby that ... short performances of the John ... from England so much as the ... made passersby uncertain with ... though-out actions based on beha... psychology. Likewise the perfor... of the First Vienna Working Group.

Accompanied by a sing-song "Br... schweig muss gewienert werden, D... scheland muss Europas Weiser R... bleiben!" (Brunswick must be Vienn... Germany must remain Europe's W... Tornado) they scrubbed the pavement ... Burgplatz with Ata scouring powd... housewives looked on, shaking t... heads.

One performer who created ...

Continued on page 7

Forewarned and forearmed Hof's fifth film festival still fails

Organisers of the Hof International Film Festival realised before this year's event kicked off that, being in its fifth year, it had reached a dangerous age for festivals of this kind.

Therefore they took preventive action well in advance so that Bavaria's only film festival would not be just another matter of dull routine. The routine of previous Hof Festivals however, was missing this year, not to mention the technical hitches!

Even the eagerly awaited premiere of Jugoslav Vlado Kristl's *Obrigkeitsfilm* was a non-event. This *enfant terrible* of the Jugoslav cinema withdrew it in a huff when the festival organiser Heinz Badewitz put on the Ganghofer film *Der Edelweisskönig* on the first evening to set the right atmosphere.

He excused this weak jest by saying that he wanted to put the audience to the test. But Kristl retorted that Auschwitz had also been meant as a test! He urged his colleagues to withdraw their films as well, but without success.

Certainly the works on offer were wide-ranging, stretching from the disobliging fun spectacular for tourists from the Oberammergau Filmshow Company to the Berlin contribution *Kohlen für die Naunynstrasse*.

To the credit of the organisers of the Hof festival they helped fewer films made by the three television companies prompting the public to come to the silver screen.

One exception was *Tuet alles im Finstern, damit Ihr Euerem Herrn das Licht erspart* (Do everything in the dark so that you save your Lord's light). This film by David Schmid was one of the most misunderstood at the festival.

Nor could its Swiss director be exonerated from all blame. The way he portrayed the master-servant relationship was more ironic than aggressive. But the effect of it evaporated. His attitudes are throw-away, too beautiful, too perfect.

At short notice another film was crammed into the programme and this turned out to be the most superfluous of all. In *Two Virgins* John Lennon and Yoko Ono demonstrated radiant kisses under a radiant sky. The film ran for five minutes.

Another film to come to Hof from Cannes was Werner Herzog's "first perfect psychedelic film" *Fata Morgana* in three parts (*Die Schöpfung, Das Paradies, Das goldene Zeitalter*). Hof was the German premiere of this film.

As last year, *Auch Zwerge haben klein angefangen* (Midgets started in a small way, too) carried out its destructive intent of starting a bitter discussion. Some audience members accused Werner Herzog of offloading his personal problems on to them in the manner of advertising spots.

It is understandable that Herzog's natural-pholosophical inner world was of very little interest to those members of the audience who simply wanted to see some "jolly films".

As for political films in Hof, many of them could be more accurately decribed as politkitsch. For instance *Lob des Revolutionärs* (Praise of the revolutionary) by Helmuth Wietz which had wonderfully choregraphed demonstrations to its credit!

Likewise *Attentione* by the indigenous filmmakers Ullrichs Fuchs and Walter Listl, who slaughter three chickens in a solemn ceremony, roast them and eat them, and, so as to bring home the political message, intersperse these scenes with pictures of President Nixon and clips from the Vietnam War.

Their point is that anyone who had any truck with the American President was like those chickens in believing that they would come back safe and sound once again.

On the other hand we did see some relevant political films, the most important of this kind at the moment. For instance there was *Kohlen für die Naunynstrasse* and Helma Sanders' *Industrielle Reservearmee* already shown in Oberhausen.

Die Strafexpedition (The punitive expedition) by the Hungarian Dezsö Magyar, which received the Hof Festival short-film prize, purposely avoided the usual Vietnam tack, and stuck to the subject, but translated it to the ... "kaiserliche und königliche" monarch...

Originality scarcely came into question. Urs Aebersold's *Boomerang* was another of the popular adaptations of the American crime story *à la R. W. Fassbinder*.

The brothers' Hark and Marquard Bohm were better at linking political claims ... aesthetic realisation effectively. *Tot... desire, Wie starb Roland S.* (How Roland S. died) and *Einer wird verletzt, träumt, stirbt und wird vergessen* (A man ... wounded, dreams, dies and is forgotten) were their contributions.

Following the dangerous fifth year ... Hof Film festivals the question must ... asked how they are to continue in the future, since there can be no question ... any individual strokes of genius or ... to the fore this year.

The festival in the Bavarian ... town comes after Oberhausen and Can... and is able to offer nothing new.

Even the idea that the public should ... informed about films that are never lik... to come to the normal cinema circuits ... only partially realised.

Unlike in previous years filmm... have shown reluctance to put in ... appearance at Hof and many of ... who did turn up were not too keen ... enter into discussions about their fil...

One point that might prove sympto... tic and not just for the Hof Film Festi... is that the biggest success was achieved ... the beat group Guru Guru as well as ... and Limpe Fuchs with their primitive ... eccentric music show.

Winfried Schleyer

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 11 June 1971)

MUSIC

Oriental music impresses Berlin audience

The sweet soft sound of the Indian sitar is significant in pop music. The instrument's rich vibrations spread the ... of a psychedelic world of gods that ... demanded by a younger generation that ... is sick of civilisation.

The consumer of hallucinatory drugs will close his eyes with pleasure when he hears the un-European sound wafting into his room with its metallically clear tone.

The popularity enjoyed by Indian music in Europe and America — the truly great sitar-players appear in large halls with their instruments attached to amplifiers — is probably more than a sign of escapism and boredom with Western culture.

It also smacks of a return to nature. In the Indian raga art three original systems of music combine in rare purity. Melody, the rhythm of the tabla drums and improvisation are heard without being mixed with harmony or polyphony.

A sitarist bases his music on a raga scale. He first takes one of the large number of possibilities offered, transforming it on his wonderfully versatile instrument into a pure, supple melody.

All his concentration goes into this process. First it is introverted, a slowly flowing stream. Then it races to an ecstatic finale to the beat of the tabla.

The individual non-tempered notes are inflected, illuminated, intimated or raised to glissandi. There is nothing constant in raga art — apart from the concentration of the player-cum-composer who fashions the ritual.

Raga becomes the symbol of complete individuality for whose continued existence the made-to-measure men of late Western civilisation are already having to fight.

Raga is a method demonstrating the old art of mass hypnosis and does not even require a score.

Sitar-playing is only the tip of an iceberg of largely unknown styles and forms of non-European music that produce the same or a similar effect, perhaps in ballet or perhaps in musical theatre.

First of all there was only scientific interest in Europe for the variety of musical forms. It is only in recent years that people have come to hear the musical arts of Africa and the Orient.

The Berlin Institute for Comparative Music Studies and Documentation based in Grunewald can claim most of the credit for this breakthrough.

Its series of UNESCO records covering the music of the whole world, its books and pamphlets and the organisation of concerts of oriental music will not stop the Western influence exerted on these remote genres nor will it arrest the decline of various musical styles.

At one of the Institute's congresses a musicologist stated that the fight for original traditions was being fought in Europe and the United States. He seems to be right.

Recognition by Western listeners counteracts the threat presented by Western culture and is translated into pure self-confidence and self-awareness.

There is enough recognition, or at least interest. The attendance at the Non-European Music Week at the Academy of Arts was comparable to that of a top European orchestra.

Even the first evening with the completely unknown Turkish and Vietnamese items ended with ovations, especially for Ashik Feysullah Cinar, a Dervish singer of the Bektashi order.

His hymns to the deity have official authority. Ashik Feysullah Cinar is a priest, his music a canonised prayer in typical Oriental idiom. His voice is hoarse, lacking any trace of belcanto.

After listening a while, the audience becomes aware of the Levantine poetry of his music. Ancient rhapsodists may have sat as he did, declaiming their stories and teachings.

The Vietnamese followed in the shape of two musicians who, typically, live in Paris far away from the war that ruins the indigenous music.

Tran Van Khe and his son Tran Quang Hai performed finely ornamented pentatonic compositions. The influence of China could be heard. Their poems were perfect melodies, seeming aristocratic and remote.

In a duet they plucked their Dan Tranh zithers with extreme tenderness and beat the sinhthien in an acrobatic series of rhythms.

But the inner meaning of Vietnamese music veils its outward face. Only its most striking phenomena reach our ears, though it is astonishing and amusing.

Arabic music was represented by a Cairo ensemble including singer Ibrahim el-Haggar. The Iraqi ensemble originally invited has not been able to come.

The Egyptians were all great virtuosos and obviously belonged to the pan-Arabic sphere of entertainment. They improvised brilliant solos on the Middle Eastern Maquam Mogi but as a team they seemed to produce music suggesting rather the atmosphere of a night club than a concert stage.



Imrat Khan, playing the sitar at the West Berlin festival of non-European music (Photo: J. Clourec)

Nevertheless the voices that can only normally be heard singing monotonously on the radio were presented to an audience that listened conscientiously.

Enthusiasm grew on the two evenings that the Ramayana Wayang Kulit shadow theatre from Malaysia performed hour-long excerpts from the Ramayana epic. It was the first time that a dalang — a master puppet player — had ever left Malaysia to practise his arts.

The painted leather figures moved as if by magic in front of the white screen, through imaginary landscapes and black and white palaces. The audience saw a wild and disorderly comic strip from mythological times.

Sri Rama, a type of Asian Batman, fought and killed fire-breathing rhinoceroses and giant scorpions. He also fights the much more powerful looking princes who try to steal his bride Sita Dewi. There fearful mask plays and aerial battles all accompanied by a humorous dialogue and all performed by the dalang.

Methods were primitive though colourful behind the shadow screen. There was no stage technology, only two assistants and eight musicians playing an oboe, drums and gongs of various types.

They performed their music in the same manner as the pianist of the silent cinema. The tradition they followed guaranteed a stoic-sounding music. War is war and love is love. Only when there was a fight did the rhythmic pulses race.

The two Indian concerts with sitarist Imrat Khan and the two dhrupad singers Robin Kumar and Prading Kumar Chatterjee — they are brothers — were much more cultivated on the other hand.

Imrat Khan, whose sensitive melody today surpasses that of international star Ravi Shankar, produces the silkiest of tones from the sitar and the somewhat lower surbahar.

His alaps — the slow raga overtures — do indeed seem to come from dreams of nirvana.

Walter Bachauer

(Die Welt, 10 June 1971)

Continued from page 6

ment was the Japanese Yoshio Nakajima who lives in Gothenburg and was able to take a few exotic and banal things from a little case and transmogrify onlookers, creating poetic situations — setting up an island of calm in the midst of a tumult of shopping and traffic. Very few were able to escape the gentle penetration and intensity of his lyric Surrealism.

A résumé of this rendezvous could lead other cities to follow suit. They must find clear spaces on which creation, play, discussion, exhibition and music-making can be carried out. They will become places where humans do not rush past each other, but meet each other, understand each other, produce an act.

"Pictorial" art would thus probably return to its original function as a medium, and people and cities would once again become a living organism. *Peter Winter*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 12 June 1971)

Plans for Cologne Dance Academy

This year's International Summer Dance Academy will be taking place in Mungersdorf Stadium, Cologne, from 4 to 18 July.

A competition for young choreographers has been announced. It will be the fourth held under the auspices of the Academy and the winning entries will be presented at the Cologne Schauspielhaus on 5 and 6 July.

The Academy has engaged a number of new lecturers including Eva Geczy of Bonn, Tatiana Grantzova of Paris and Scott Douglas of Amsterdam for Classical ballet, Mary Hinkson for modern ballet, Bill Hamilton for Scottish folk dances and Samy Molcho for pantomine.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 1 June 1971)

Penderecki's *Utrenja* premiered in Münster Cathedral

There was no charge for music-lovers wishing to attend the premiere of a long religious work by 37-year-old Polish composer Krzystof Penderecki in Münster Cathedral.

The church was bursting at the seams for this new confrontation between avant-garde music and an audience that was, for once, not completely made up of experts. But can Penderecki still be described as avant-garde with all the enthusiasm he arouses?

The main thing is that he reaches a large number of his listeners, overwhelms them with his music — though in ambush style — makes them stagger, draws them along with him or at any rate does not bore them as many avant-garde composers tend to do.

Utrenja must be heard as a whole if it is to be judged correctly. Only the second part, *Christ's Resurrection*, was performed in Münster, perhaps because it is much more dramatic and exciting, intensifying emotions without repeating its effects and forming a gigantic ring of tension.

Three choirs surround soloists and orchestra, singing and screaming, speaking and shouting and supported by the drums. The choir members themselves beat their wooden batons together while the noise of struck stone and iron can be heard from the orchestra.

During the actual resurrection revolutionary masses seemed to flock to a central point, shouting and cheering, crying and rejoicing.

It is difficult to know whether we are at a football match or a funeral. Compared with the wild and desolate primitiveness of this music, Stravinsky's *Sacré du Printemps* is harmless, Orff's *Antigone* is like a composition for schools and the music to Penderecki's *Devils of Loudon* assumes the character of a bucolic melody.

Penderecki used the famous Easter Hymn of the Eastern Church for his work. *Christ is risen* is sung here in Greek, Latin and, most frequently, Church Slavonic.

This, the oldest form of church hymn, is supplemented by the Easter canon of John of Damascus and combined with the unchained vitality of modern music which knows no laws or questions of style.

The mixture of Early Christian force and electric musical violence, the combination of Byzantine, Slavic and Catholic aspects from over the centuries entrances the listener and only later allows him to examine the extent to which the small amount of exterior outlay lies in direct contract to the musical and spiritual intensity.

A performance that did not take place in a church would probably lose something of its effect.

Conductor Markowski is to be admired for the way he held together the three choruses (from Cologne Radio, Hamburg Radio and the Bad Tölz boy's choir) the extraordinarily good soloists and the orchestra of the Westdeutscher Rundfunk who commissioned the work.

He controlled the ecstasy of music and sound with inspiration and surefootedness. *W. E. von Lewinski*

(Deutsche Zeitung, 4 June 1971)

EDUCATION

Reorganised German studies to keep up with our changing times

DIE ZEIT

There was almost a nasty accident at the International Seminar for German Teachers arranged by the Goethe Institute in March 1970.

A group of teachers had only just entered the new building housing the department of literature at Munich University when a loud cry from high up the stairwell was heard.

A fat leather briefcase fell at the feet of the startled educationalists and its contents were strewn all over the floor as it hit the ground.

A number of notebooks lay on the tiles of the entrance hall along with a thin red book entitled *Hölderlin and the French Revolution* and several comics of the penny dreadful style that can be bought at any newsstand.

The student who had been childishly jostling one of his friends high up in the building came rushing down the stairs and casually collected everything together again. Hölderlin, the revolutionary, disappeared between notebooks and Donald Duck.

The amazed German teachers were quick to comment on how symbolic the contents of the student's briefcase were for the subject they were about to discuss.

Hölderlin and the French Revolution by the Parisian Pierre Bertaux is not an indication of the susceptibility of many German scholars to left-wing ideologies.

Bertaux, together with many other literary scientists, has only departed from the normal one-sided aesthetic interpretation of literature and *returned to its* social reality.

Hölderlin, long celebrated as a poet of pure inwardness or *Innerlichkeit*, did not write in an aesthetic ivory tower but began his creative activity when sharing student lodgings with Hegel and Schelling in Tübingen and extolling the French Revolution as an act and message of civic liberty.

German studies and literature in general have made this a new starting point and probe the social reality forming a background to authors and their works.

The return of German studies to the facts of past epochs does not only result in changes when historical texts are being read however.

When the Munich student casually picked up his comics as leisure time reading material along with his demanding Hölderlin book he was admitting frankly a fact painstakingly ignored in the past — light entertaining reading is not only sought after by the "uneducated".

Comics and crime stories are read everywhere and by everybody. The millions of illustrated magazines and pop records, the popular radio and television shows entertain a wide audience and have long belonged to the leisure time activities of all social groups.

German teaching — based on the traditional aesthetic ideals of "great" literature — faced this trend for a long time without knowing what to do about it.

At first German teachers acted as if there were no mass media. Their elitist jargon disassociated itself from the contemptible language of journalists and writers.

Any professor who wrote a journalist's style and thus achieved high sales of his work was apt to be dismissed as a humbug. After all, anything that was interesting or comprehensible was thought of as unscientific.

Literature was the domain of an elitist audience of aesthetes. It was the aim of German teachers to help educate people to find pleasure in this literature.

In the mid-fifties a number of educationalists took notice of the new literary forms of the radio play and radio feature. At the beginning of the sixties there were timorous attempts to include films and television in literature studies.

Writers themselves appeared in these films, there were reviews of their books, discussions of their work or a portrait of the authors.

The German teachers involved in these experiments saw these films as part of literary life like the expansion of the traditional stage play by new forms such as the radio play and television film produced by technical means.

Aesthetic ideals — in this case the sense of the dramatic — may have predominated at first but in the course of time the social criticism and political aspects of the information provided by the mass media have become plain.

This flood of information swamps its audience, treating it as an anonymous mass. It reaches the young and fascinates children.

The most astonishing rubbish was written about the effects of the media on children though few people made a serious attempt to turn the modern methods of mass communication into a method of critical education.

Newspaper articles appeared in books concerned with language studies only as an example of what good literature is not. Innocent football reporters were attacked for not writing like Thomas Mann. But now the more sensible question is being asked of what distinguishes a bad sports report from a good one.

Nowadays people are trying to describe the varying forms of communication. They no longer attack the media-makers but examine what they produce.

Stupid essay subjects such as "The curse or blessing of radio and television" are no longer set. There are already textbooks on the dramatic theory of radio plays and television films and written so that ten-year-olds can understand. Many radio plays have also been published in school editions.

Textbooks have appeared about daily newspapers, advertising, the language of pop music, films and pornography. A "Dictionary of Audio-Visual Educational Methods" gives advice on how technical methods can be used to provide better teaching.

Enlarging the traditional idea of literature is of importance in German studies' new role as part of political education.

The guidelines for fifth and sixth year German teaching in Schleswig-Holstein state plainly and concisely: "In literature and media studies it is particularly important that the teacher does not adopt a moralising attitude ... Every pupil should read, hear and see what he *wants* though he should understand *what* he is reading, hearing and seeing."

Teachers are not only making contact with the actual linguistic world of their pupils, enabling them to have a completely different psychological and educational influence.

The expanded concept of literature also restores some meaning to the concept of great literature in the aesthetic sense of the term.

In the past authors both mod[…] classical tended to suffocate in the […] ness of traditional German […] Today they can be rediscovered a[…] normative standard can be compa[…] the everyday literature of consu[…]

Only when a pupil learns to und[…] and appreciate the quality of a go[…] prepared for immediate commu[…] and thus quickly phrased will he […] to recognise the completely d[…] intensity of texts written with […] degree of art.

Pop songs, comics, newspaper […] features and television films […] banish Goethe and Hölderlin fr[…] syllabus. Only when all meth[…] information and communication […] sidered will a pupil be able to att[…] value to a particular text.

Now, in 1971, German teach[…] finally at a point where they sho[…] been ages ago — in the social re[…] their pupils and their age.

Werner […]
(Die Zeit, 11 Ju[…])

More school leavers continue their studies

Some 87 per cent of senior high[…] pupils in the Federal Republic […] cluding West Berlin, plan to go […] study, a survey conducted for the […] Commission for Educational Plann[…] the Federal Statistics Office and […] local bodies reveals.

The survey was conducted […] 87,349 pupils in the final year […] school. The results showed that 8[…] cent of the boys and 87.8 per cent […] girls wanted to go on to study. The […] were still undecided.

Of this total 29,799 want to go […] teach. 37.8 per cent of them want […] take a post in an elementary or […] school, 24.1 per cent in an interme[…] school, 34.9 per cent in high schools […] 3.2 per cent in vocational colleges.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 9 Ju[…])

Education does not happen in the school alone

The three-stream school system of high, intermediate and elementary school was stable in the Federal Republic up to 1960 — as opposed to many other countries.

Demands for an extension of school attendance and as many opportunities for talent as possible were only accepted after considerable delay.

All this was due to the categorical statements made by a number of influential scientists on the question of talent potential.

These researchers took the results of a large number of research projects and maintained that only a small percentage of children were intelligent enough to pass the Abitur or school-leaving examination. One well-known psychiatrist mentioned the figure of five per cent.

The same psychiatrist claimed that no more than ten per cent were good enough for the intermediate examination. The vast majority of children were only good enough for an elementary school education, he said.

The population's intelligence structure was locked upon as unchanging even though some researchers did proclaim a socio-biological decline. The belief that a decline in talent was in progress between the generations has now been clearly refuted.

Along with their findings these researchers provided their own educational recommendations. They cursed the "sin committed on the young blood of the nation" by people wanting to give these "simple and honest children" a better education, and they cursed the idea of social services and a welfare state.

They cursed the idea of a broad promotion of talent whereby the "failures" the "worthless" or "those unendowed by nature" would be pushed or provided with the appearance of talent.

In short, they painted a "gloomy picture of the educational ability of the younger generation", as Caspar Kuhlman puts it in his book *School Reform within the Social Process* issued by the Max Planck Society for Educational Research and published by Ernst Klett of Stuttgart.

Researchers abroad — as well as researchers from this country — had already shown the extent to which talent was a product of living conditions and education. School attendance often showed how fragile the allegedly "naturally endowed" limits set on talent actually were.

But conservative educational theorists were still believed when they claimed that learning ability depended on hereditary factors and that the inherited biological make-up of the population ruled out further education for the vast majority of the young.

Claims to biological validity made these "research findings" almost irrefutable and they assumed the character of a law of nature.

But a critical examination will show that the conditions of research, the analysis of the findings and, in some cases, the methods used by the researchers are inadequate.

The main thing was that their ide[…] an intelligence pyramid with a sm[…] number of elite at the top and a la[…] base of untalented people was base[…] the idea of a social order resembling […] pyramid and the education system […] tripartite, with a small number of lead[…] at the top, a somewhat larger number […] middle-grade executives in the mid[…] and, at the bottom, a large number […] people in low-grade jobs who need […] little education apart from learning […] read and write.

Science has now abandoned this […] of belief. The "Talent and Learn[…]" report drawn up for the Educati[…] Council in 1968 shows that the i[…] portance of innate talents and the natu[…] maturing process was greatly overest[…]ed.

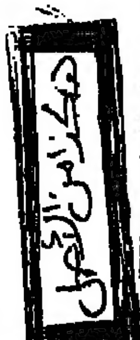
The social position of the pa[…] home, upbringing, the education[…] thods used and the quality of teachi[…] far more decisive for the educatio[…] opportunities of children.

Educational policy must therefore […] to improve these basic conditions. Edu[…] tional methods must be made m[…] sensible. Living conditions must be […] proved.

Socially underprivileged children […] be helped before starting to attend […] and must be encouraged to learn […] develop talents of their own. There s[…] be a variety of practical courses […] education and the structure of scho[…] and organisation of teaching must […] practical.

"The genetic potential of the individ[…] and the species must be greater than […] far brought out," the Education Coun[…] report states.

Gottfried Pfeffer
(Kieler Nachrichten, 12 June 19[…])



MEDICINE

Researchers develop artificial hearts to overcome rejection problems

Heart tranplants have always made headline news but there has never been the success hoped for. The transplanted heart has always been rejected by the patient's organism, often within a matter of months.

Surgeons have still found no way of overcoming the body's defence mechanisms and that is why they are now concentrating on the development of an artifical heart.

Twenty research teams throughout the world are reported to be working on schemes of this type at present. But it is still impossible to say if and when artificial hearts will be able to lengthen the life span of heart patients.

The heart is the simplest organ in the body. Basically it is no more than two pumps and a motor. Engineers would therefore find it easy to construct an artificial heart.

Speaking at the 1971 Engineering Congress in Mainz, Dr F. Wallner of Berlin stated that the two pumps and the motor must be kept apart when constructing an artificial heart.

Although the pumps' output is at most three watts, researchers have still been unable to construct a similar pump system as that of the heart which, together with its motor, is no bigger than the natural organ.

The system developed by a research team at Berlin's Westend Hospital consists of two pumps driven by a motor outside of the body.

A neutral gas is forced through two tubes into the half of each pump chamber that is cut off from the blood by a membrane. The blood is thus ejected from the pump.

New blood is sucked into the pump when the gas is withdrawn. The apparatus can be controlled in such a way that it pumps blood through the body at the same rate as a natural heart.

The medical and technical problems of the artificial heart lie in the form and construction of the two ventricles, the pump valves and in the points of contact between the heart apparatus and the natural blood vessels.

Care must also be taken that the blood corpuscles are not crushed by the mechanical parts of the pump. Finally, the synthetic material used could also change the nature of the blood through constant contact.

The Berlin team avoided the blood being damaged in this way by employing an extremely refined method. The interior surfaces of the artificial heart were made so rough that the blood formed a type of skin on the synthetic material.

This natural layer formed by the organism is no longer felt by the blood to be alien. Artificial hearts constructed in this way functioned well for six months when given to calves.

But after this period the inner skin had grown so thick that the chambers of the pump were so small that the apparatus could no longer function properly. The problem is to allow the skin to form at first and then to stop it growing any more.

Dr Wallner believes that solving these predominantly biological and chemical problems will also help to clear up questions of power and control.

In systems developed up to now all equipment including the motor for the two pumps, the source of energy and the controls have been outside the patient's body, ruling out all movement.

The motor and the controls have not yet been made so small that they can be planted in the body in place of the natural heart.

Energy supply also presents difficulties. But some interesting solutions are emerging here. Plutonium 238 for instance can be used.

A piece of this radio active material as big as a walnut will give off thirty watts heat for ten years. This heat is sufficient to provide energy for the miniature power station required to drive the pumps.

Wallner believes that if enough attention is paid to development it will be possible to reduce the heat and power sources and the controls to the size of a cigarette packet. The apparatus could then be placed in a patient's abdomen.

Konrad Müller
(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 June 1971)

Pill at sixteen

Any girl aged sixteen or more should be allowed to have the Pill on prescription, Dr Kaspar Roos, the head of the NAV medical association, stated recently in Cologne.

Dr Roos had previously held the view that only socially underprivileged women should take the Pill.

"The experiment to give the Pill to socially underprivileged women in Berlin failed, Dr Roos said, because women were not willing to have themselves described as socially underprivileged.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 9 June 1971)

Ear damage through noise

Hearing deficiencies caused by noise have become one of the most common industrial diseases in the Federal Republic, Professor Werner Klosterkoetter, the head of an organisation to fight noise, said at a congress at the Swiss *pro aqua – provita* exhibition.

The government has commissioned a number of researchers to investigate the idea of introducing breaks in the day's work during which the noise level would be reduced to such an extent that workers would be able to recover from the strain on their ears.

Tests have shown that the level of 75 decibels suggested for the breaks — the sound of heavy road traffic — should be even lower.

Among research projects still being carried out is an investigation into leisure-time noise.

Tests in Essen schools showed that there was a noise level of between 60 and 75 decibels if windows were left open. If windows were closed, the air soon grew stale and the pupils' receptibility to the teaching declined.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 16 June 1971)

A portable battery-powered electrocardiogram (left) and the heart pacemaker developed by Dr H. J. van Jura of Berlin were demonstrated at the 20th West German Medical congress. (Photos: AP)



Child aid

In a few months a wheel-chair will be marketed in Cologne especially designed for children. The chair will be equally serviceable for armless and legless children. It will be driven by batteries. It was designed by Cologne engineer Heinz Weiner.

(Photo: F. W. Holubovsky)

Berlin doctor develops inductive energy source for artificial hearts

Dr Hans-Jürgen van Jura recently invited the press to his Research Laboratory for Medical Electronics in the Berlin suburb of Dahlem to see a new method of supplying artificial hearts with energy.

The equipment consists basically of a high frequency transmitter supplying energy by means of an induction current from outside the body to the motor driving the artificial heart.

In the more or less distant future people will be able to live a comparatively full life with an artificial heart allowing them complete freedom of movement. At the present state of development artificial hearts are connected with a compressed air system, forcing patients to stay in their hospital bed.

Dr van Jura, famous because of the heart pacemaker he developed that could be recharged without using any wires, explained that he had taken opportunity of the Twentieth Congress for Further Medical Training held in the city to introduce his new equipment.

During a live television transmission from the Free University's Westend Hospital that showed a sheep receiving an artificial heart, Professor Emil Sebastian Bücherl, the head of the research and operation team, spoke of the difficulties involved in developing an artificial heart with its own source of energy.

He mentioned experiments with isotope batteries in the United States and the work going on there into an energy system contained in the body and charged from outside by induction methods.

Dr van Jura told reporters that there was no need for Professor Bücherl and his team to approach the Americans as he was willing to place his idea at their disposal. Though his idea had been developed in connection with heart pacemakers, it was based on the same principle.

His equipment consists of a high frequency transmitter with a present output of five watts that is placed on the skin and induces electrical energy together with a coil implanted in the artificial heart. The energy produced is enough to run a 0.2 watt motor in the organism.

Dr van Jura added that with an artificial heart fifty watts were required for the transmitter and two watts for the pump. Engineers should however find little difficulty in constructing a low-price device of this strength would be no bigger or heavier than his present equipment which weighed 28 grams and was no bigger than the palm of his hand.

The advantage of this inductive electricity supply was that the patient could move about freely. At home the transmitter could be connected with the mains and outside with a battery.

As well as this there is the possibility of equipping the artificial heart with a rechargeable miniature accumulator. The patient could then lay his transmitter aside and walk about for about an hour a day like a normal person with a healthy heart.

Professor Bücherl and his team have shown considerable interest in the developments, Dr van Jura said, but had been kept away from the press demonstration by animal experiments being carried out at the same time.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 15 June 1971)

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS

Proposed tax reforms do not go far enough

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Who likes paying taxes? Mistrust towards any State is built up on such painful experiences. Once it was princes who levied their dues, then came the democracies, but, whoever is in power, it is the man in the street who has to pay up.

When the German Reich was established the State spent about two Marks per capita of the population per annum. Today the figure is about 1,400 Marks, and to the taxpayers' everlasting regret this money is always used in the best possible way.

But there is the other side of the coin. The State system today is far more complicated than ever before and dogged by greater demands that are made on it. It is not like the days of the prophet Mohammed. In those days the exchequer was supplied with one tenth of the harvest and at the end of the year any surpluses were divided up among the Faithful. Today it is a question of bureaucrats tightening their belts and saving.

Nothing is simple about the present tax system. For a start the State coffers are filled from more than fifty vastly different sources, playing-cards and liquor licences for instance. Apart from Bonn, the Federal states and the local governments have to have their slice of the cake as well.

The present tax system does not deserve to be called a "system" at all. It is just a conglomeration. The general good and welfare of the country depend on public expenditure, as does the development of each individual, in a way that scarcely compares with the days when public expenditure hardly went further than paying the watchman and the gendarme.

Nobody likes paying taxes. But people would learn to realise better how essential this unpleasant task is if three requirements were fulfilled. Firstly every Mark that is paid in taxes should be wisely spent, secondly there should be a just tax system and thirdly the whole tax system should be clearer and easier to understand. Justice and simplicity in taxation are of course mutually exclusive. The more one tries to make the tax system just, the more complicated the whole business becomes.

Can the Bonn government proposals that have been put forward, and which at the moment only have a peripheral value for the forthcoming negotiations, meet these criteria?

Do they also conform to the aim that one of the founders of modern financial science Adolph Wagner (1835-1917) had in mind when he said that the main aim of taxation apart from bringing in revenue for the State was to reform the division of incomes?

This aim is served by the principle of progressive income tax, which the Prussian minister Freiherr vom und zum Stein wanted to introduce as long ago as the early nineteenth century.

The first man to have success in this direction was Johannes von Miquel, Reich Finance Minister, one hundred years later. Since then there has been progression with the aim of dividing up wealth more fairly.

The names of conservative politicians who were expert of finances and likewise the name of Matthias Erzberger, the Finance Minister of the Weimar Republic, are concrete proof of the fact that an optimum tax system is not just a pipe-dream. Chancellor Brandt announced a reform of the fiscal system in his statement of government policy in 1969, claiming that he would base this reform on the principles of the constitutional social welfare State. No democratically elected government today can by-pass this.

But no one is leaping around for joy at the latest tax reform proposals despite the packet of changes to the tax system that they involve. Anyway, is this the intention? Is it not better to proceed cautiously rather than going off with a bang?

The present proposals will bring more or less valuable improvements to the fiscal system, but nothing like sweeping reforms. They are marked with the stamp of compromise on all sides.

Certainly the average wage-earner will have his burden lightened with the introduction of lower wages and income taxes (Lohnsteuer and Einkommensteuer) and a doubled tax-free allowance, unified systems of savings encouragement and other measures.

But his burden will be increased when value added tax goes up and this will by no means be equalled out by the fact that the half-rate VAT (on basic foodstuffs for instance) will remain unchanged.

But contradictions of this kind must come from reform proposals which even intend to remove some of the tax burden from taxable incomes up to 50,000 Marks for childless married men (which are, as a general rule, gross incomes of around 60,000 Marks) without losing one Mark in revenue.

An actual, and not a virtual, lessening of the burden on lower and middle incomes would have been the more justifiable middle course, but of course it would have been wrong to put such high tax rates on the highest incomes that all initiatives for harder work and greater earnings in the supertax bracket were crushed and the top earners started looking for tax dodges.

One fact that even the victorious powers after the last War had to take into account was that 95-per-cent taxation, which was then imposed on incomes of more than 60,000 Marks, brought very little in the way of revenue. Why would anyone bother to work harder for an extra thousand Marks if all he received of it were fifty?

There were similar hidden dangers in a kind of crippling tax on inheritances that the extreme left would have liked to see introduced. This would have been tantamount to compulsory confiscation.

From this point of view the present tax proposals put forward by the Willy Brandt government must be praised for their moderation. They make things easier for inheritors of small and moderate fortunes, putting an extra burden of taxation on the inheritance of large sums and inheritances by distant relatives.

The present tax proposals are filled with goodwill to all men, but are not sweeping reforms for precisely this reason. The government has given up any idea of improving the world, in favour of gentle measures.

In many respects, however, the new proposals not only fail to go far enough, but also head in the wrong direction. I am referring to special privileges. A cut in the level of tax exemption on life insurances is questionable, since it is detrimental to individual old-age provision plans.

It is wrong to keep the standard level of tax exemption per kilometre for travel to the place of work. Former Finance Minister Alex Möller had a better suggestion, namely that there should be a standardised amount of tax relief for all, no matter where they had to travel to work.

Also the government is doing too little by way of repealing old tax concessions and those that were introduced by Finance Minister Fritz Schäffer in the years following 1945.

Many of these were justified in their day, but are now anachronistic. There were tax exemptions to be claimed for house-building, ship-building, air travel, development aid projects and others that came from the days of Imperial Germany, such as exemptions for riding-horses and salt for pickling herrings!

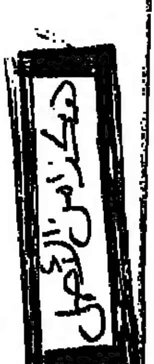
The amount of money involved in these tax concessions is estimated to be something like fifteen thousand million Marks, a tidy sum, and although not all of it could be recovered for tax purposes a reform of these concessions would free a large reserve of money which would allow the government to take some of the tax pressure off the ordinary man in the street. Alternatively the extra money levied could be used to carry out some of the reforms which the government longs to make but cannot finance.

There is also a reserve to be found in the delayed payment of income taxes and corporation tax, while the taxman has long been having to juggle around with interest rates – interest on unpaid taxes, interest on excess tax payments. Thousands of millions come and go in this manner at a great pace.

These tax proposals are not far-reaching. They will not achieve a tax system that is fair, easy to understand, and which divides up earnings justly (future earnings, of course; current earnings must not be touched).

Franz Thoma

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 June 1971)



Demands for more legal protection for the taxpayer

Industry has called for more protection in law for the taxpayer when tax reform legislation is introduced. The leading employers associations have communicated with the finance committee of the Bundestag claiming that a number of points in the draft for tax reform in 1974 leave room for improvement.

They suggest that the financial administrators should release more binding information. For the taxpayer the right to carry out market research should be granted. The intolerable proliferation of "means tests" for company taxes, wages taxes and social security contributions should be cut back.

Furthermore, it is suggested, transactions subject to taxation should be made in arrears even if supplementary when the political parties have concluded new tax laws.

The employers associations suggest that regulations governing accounting and the preservation of business documents should be brought up to date with the age of computers.

The obligatory period of preservation of business letters, orders and other trade documents should be cut from the present seven years to a general level of five years.

The employers associations also consider that charing interest on overdue taxes at the current market rates is unjust since it is almost impossible to administer and creates an icy climate between the auditor and the taxpayer.

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 16 June 1971)

Economy live[ly] up, Bundesban[k] maintains

A glance at the economic [...] shows a marked rising [...] once again, according to the lates[t] [...] published by the Bundesbank i[n] [...]furt.

The report states that in the [...] months there has been a tend[...] economic factors to aim for [...] again. Industry has started mov[ing] [...] sluggish period. And industrial[...] are more optimistic about the [...] the economic cycle that we have [...]

Overall demand is beginning [...] once again although this has affe[cted] various branches of industry with [...] intensity. Expenditure by the [...] consumer and public expenditu[re] [...] all have gone up since the beg[inning of] the year. Investments, too, in the [...] spheres have gone up in the same [...] quite considerably.

In-coming orders from this co[...] the investment goods industries [...] country have increased immensely [...] the autumn of 1970. In addition [...] there was a continued increase in [...] from abroad at about the same [...] before.

The Federal Republic econo[my] [...] cording to the Bundesbank, recei[ved] [...] new expansive impulses in the la[...]

DER TAGESSPIEG[EL]

sector in the months prior to the [...] of the Mark.

Recent brightening up of the s[...] the investment goods industries i[s ex]plained by the Bundesbank as being [due] to the fiscal situation, which, it [...] favours investment now that deg[ressive] depreciation (tax concessions on [...] investment) has been reintroduce[d] [...] investment taxes have been lowe[red].

Another encouraging factor is [that] industrial sources are feeling mo[re hope]ful about profit prospects. Certa[inly the] profit situation in West Germa[n com]panies has not worsened at all in the [first] quarter of this year.

This development has been brou[ght] about largely by the opportunities [...] ed companies to take out loans a[broad] fairly cheaply. It is interesting to note [in] connection with this that in the mo[nths] February to April 1971 the amount [of] credit raised abroad by firms in [the] Federal Republic was almost as hig[h as] the total amount advanced by ban[ks in] this country, namely 10.5 million M[arks].

Half of the total credit raised wa[s at] lower rates of the Eurodollar market [and] thus escaped completely the c[redit] squeeze that has been applied in [this] country.

This robbed the Bundesbank of [...] weapons that could have helped [...] dampen down the inflationary tend[encies] in this country since it did not w[ant to] neglect its duty of intervention on [behalf] of the dollar.

This latest Bundesbank monthly [report] calls the efforts to check infla[tion a] "labour of Hercules". All attempts [to] make credit harder to obtain in [the] Federal Republic have led to a flood [of] money coming in from abroad [...] investors hoping to cash in on the [...] interest rates.

The beginnings of a calming do[wn of] the overheated industrial sector of [the] economy which made themselves fe[lt at] the end of last year did not co[me to] fruition.

Producer prices in industry and [con]sumer prices in the shops went up [...] steeply in the early months of this y[ear]. These are all clear indications for [the] Bundesbank that industry in this coun[try] is getting busy again.

(Der Tagesspiegel, 16 June 1[971])

BUSINESS

Motor industry survives and thrives despite pessimistic forecasts

[G]erman car buyers are all too good as [c]onsumers. For almost two years [th]eir purchases have caused a boom in the [au]tomobile industry. The heads of car [fir]ms never really believed it would last [for]ever and today they are no longer [con]cerned that the boom should go on [a]nd on.

The industry has been stretched to the limits of its production capacity and longs for nothing more than an end to all the records it has been breaking.

And there has been no lack of records. 1969 and 1970, when 3,600,000 and 3,840,000 vehicles respectively were produced in this country, were each dubbed in turn "the best year in German car manufacturing history".

And the first four months of this year brought another record: 1,430,000 vehicles were manufactured and more than 878,000 were sold in this country alone. Never before have so many cars been produced and sold in a four-month period.

Nor has there ever been any lack of pessimists and prophets of an imminent car industry crisis. It was generally expected that sales would slacken off in the autumn of 1970. Working on this assumption both Volkswagen and Daimler-Benz kept their price increases last summer as slight as possible. The car bosses assured us with one voice that they had done nothing like what was necessary to counteract falling profits.

Then, when there was a slight slackening off in car sales last autumn, (the losses were made up by the end of the year) it was the turn of the dismal jimmies and experts in the industry to warn of recession. The stock market magazine *Der Aktionär* said: "Big car crisis from 1971 on". As yet we have not had a sniff of it.

Naturally enough the car manufacturers are not keen on a reversal such as the slump of 1967. What they want is a happy medium of stability with production and demand at the same high level and slighter increase rates.

DIE ZEIT

The pessimism of the Motor Manufacturers Association (VDA) is basically a definition of the longed-for normalisation. Accordingly in January 1971 VDA President Heinrich von Brunn said that he was expecting a stagnation in car production. It would even be a blessing if it brought normality with it, he added.

And Achim Diekmann, the VDA Business Manager, said at the same time that it had become too expensive to boost productivity with overtime. A normalisation of the industrial sector of the economy would give the car industry satisfactory marketing potential and a more solid basis for exports.

It is no wonder that the VDA has warned against giving an early boost to get the economic wheels turning again after the cooling-down process of the last boom.

The long-term tasks of the motor industry could only be disrupted by a period of hectic excessive demand, which would prove expensive. When the conveyor belts are running red-hot and production capacity is used to the utmost, production costs rise out of all proportion.

It is no wonder that when the factories introduce an economy drive this year they want to cut out overtime and special shiftwork wherever possible. The boom in the motor industry has furthermore stimulated the overall economy, as excessive demand in any major industry heats up the whole economy. But overall economic developments in recent years have robbed the car industry of any joy in booming business.

In 1968 and early 1969 the equation was: increased turnover = increased profits. By the autumn of 1969 the equation was: overheated economy = revaluation. Then the unions pressed for extraordinary increases to wages and salaries, and got them. Costs for materials rose steeply and the equation was knocked off balance. Now increased turnover = decreased profits. In the case of Volkswagen, profits were cut by as much as forty per cent.

Reaction from the industry came at the end of 1969 – up went prices. Since then VW and Daimler have had to correct their price tags three times. But the high profits of previous years will not be returning in 1971.

Price increases have nasty side-effects. In the car industry they are almost political prices. When car prices go up criticism is levelled from all sides. This country's car trade with the rest of the world is a matter of pride. Our car market is one of the world's toughest markets.

Revaluation of the Mark and increased prices have given the French car manufacturers and Fiat an advantage. Their sales here have profited and German car sales abroad have taken a knock. The export quota dropped from 62 per cent in 1968 to 55 per cent in 1970.

This trend could be fatal. The car industry reckons that saturation point will have been reached by 1980 by which time there will be no new motorists, but simply older motorists replacing their old cars. Then the most important market for mass production will be the export trade.

However comprehensible the evil mood of car industry bosses may be about the "eternal boom" and however much they may complain about cuts in profits, the German automobile business is not in dire straits.

Even in the "catastrophic year" 1970 yield on turnover hardly ever dropped below eight per cent, so cars remain good business. Investment plans volving thousands of millions of Marks show a good deal of optimism in the industry.

Prognoses following the surprisingly buoyant start to 1971 show more optimism than pessimism. The financial head of Fords, Klaus B. Amediek is "reserved about sales potential", expects modest sales on the home market, "at just about the same level as last year" and an increase in production of in all three per cent. For his own company, however, Herr Amediek has a different tale to tell – an expected increase in sales of fifteen per cent.

Volkswagen boss Kurt Lotz is expecting a growth in VW productivity of five to seven per cent in 1971.

And at BMW "there is a certain amount of optimism" when sizing up the future. It is aimed to increase productivity by seven per cent.

All motor manufacturers are agreed, however, that they do not want to see another revaluation of the Mark, come what may.

Kurt Lotz said: "If anyone should come up with the idea of revaluing the Mark in the foreseeable future then we can see no further hope of carrying on our business without running irresponsible risks".

The horror that thoughts of a new revaluation of the Mark invoke is understandable. If there should be a sudden economic reversal in this country this would give rise to a crisis on the sales side. In such a case industry normally has the old standby, the export market, but if revaluation has made German goods that much dearer this escape hatch will be locked, bolted and barred.

It is for this reason that motor manufacturers have gone all out to make breakthroughs in precisely this direction.

Following the revaluation of 1969 German cars were for a certain period of time and in certain countries right out of the market. They had become too expensive and motorists looked elsewhere.

But by the end of 1970 the effect of this had been nullified. In Britain, France and the United States of America inflation made the prices of home produced cars just as high as those of West German cars.

In recent months Volkswagen has had room for manoeuvre to raise prices three times in Britain.

And in America, although the price of the Beetle has gone up immensely, demand for it far exceeds supply.

Rolf Diekhof

(Die Zeit, 11 June 1971)

VDA suggests ways to keep traffic rolling

The Automobile Manufacturers Association (VDA) is working on the assumption that in the next ten years the motor car cannot be driven from its exalted place as the dominant individual form of transport.

Nevertheless the question of how we will drive our cars tomorrow in view of the increasing volume of traffic that is choking the roads is of considerable interest.

As the central theme of the recently published VDA report *Verkehr – Sicherheit – Umwelt* (Traffic – safety – environment) the expectations of the automobile industry are clearly outlined.

The question of how we will be driving in the next decade is raised particularly in view of the fact that the amount of road travel in the Federal Republic is expected to increase by about fifty per cent in this time.

The proportion of goods transport on the roads will increase from the present 34.9 per cent to 41.9 per cent (as compared with other forms of transport) while passenger traffic will increase from the present 81.8 per cent on the roads to 82.5 per cent.

In 1980 sixty per cent of the goods transport on the roads and at least thirty per cent of passenger road travel will be concentrated in heavily built-up areas, precisely the areas where there is little room for expansion to the road networks because of the lack of space.

This makes it even more important to use the capacity of the streets already in existence to its best advantage. A lot of ground can be gained in this direction with the help of technical experts as well at organisers.

The "productivity" of a road in terms of getting the cars and lorries through can be ameliorated by as much as three to five per cent by using traffic lights that have been specially geared to the flow of traffic, an experiment that has already been tried with success in West Berlin, Hamburg and Frankfurt.

A further improvement could be achieved by the introduction of adjustable road signs that can be altered to meet changing traffic requirements at various hours of the day, on differing days of the week etcetera. For instance on two-lane roads such adjustable signs could be used to show the correct speed at which traffic should be proceeding on each lane.

And another measure to speed the flow of traffic would be to introduce alternating lanes on the roads so that there is an extra carriageway for the heavier flow of traffic, for instance into towns in the morning rush hours and out of them in the evening.

The VDA suggests that adjustable road signs should be introduced gradually in stages. In the first stage central offices would be set up for the control of the adjustable traffic signs. They would liaise with the police and use television cameras to check the state of traffic so that the signs could be regulated accordingly. These central observation offices would be set up at critical traffic points.

In the second stage it would be possible to control the signs automatically. This could be achieved by setting up electronic data-processing equipment which would gauge the volume and flow of traffic with the aid of car counting devices and photo-electric eyes.

In addition to these measures to keep the traffic flowing freely there must be a system to guide the motorist to free parking places when he has arrived at his destination, to put an end to the time-wasting and frustration that are caused by parking problems.

One feasible method would be an illuminated traffic sign on the periphery of towns showing which parking lots still had plenty of free space so that the in-coming motorist would know which part of town to head for. The days when inflexible "P" signs were adequate to show the way to a sure parking space are gone.

This development would culminate in programmed driving.

It could work out something like this: a driver could feed his desired destination into a gadget on the dashboard rather like a car radio. He would press some buttons and clock up a code number.

At the next corner a pickup would flash the position and destination of the car to the central office. There the electronic data-processing equipment would work out the destination of this and other cars as well as the traffic situation in general and devise the best route for the cars to take.

A large city that wanted to introduce this programmed driving scheme would have to spend something like one and a half million Marks on the equipment. And the biggest cities would probably find their bill coming to anything up to ten million Marks.

Nevertheless if a scheme such as this is introduced in the Federal Republic or, better still, all over Europe it is essential that the scheme be standardised in every city, so that the long-suffering motorist is not forced to buy a variety of gadgets for the different cities' programmed driving schemes.

The VDA estimates that it would take between five and fifteen years to set up such a system. In its opinion a system of

Continued on page 12

■ TECHNOLOGY

Motor vehicles powered by magnetism – thanks to superconductivity

DIE WELT

Superconductivity is the apple of a high-tension physicist's eye. Where electric power needs transporting or powerful magnetic fields are required cold and superconductivity solve hitherto insuperable problems.

Already there are large-scale technological projects in progress that for the time being rely on conventionally-generated magnetic fields but are designed solely with the subsequent use of superconductivity in mind.

The pilot vehicle for magnetic field driving and linear motor propulsion, a major development recently unveiled in Munich, is one such project.

The present vehicle is the result of two and a half years' development and was built by Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm. It is so far the only passenger transport vehicle in existence that is worked and propelled exclusively by magnetic fields.

Even though the magnetic fields do no work in the strict physical sense of the word a considerable amount of electric power is, oddly enough, needed to maintain them. Almost all of this additional current is converted into useless heat that is passed on to the immediate surroundings.

Scientists and engineers have long been on the lookout for a way of generating controlled magnetic fields that do not depend on a powerful input of electric current to keep going.

Now even a child knows, though he may not necessarily be consciously aware of the fact, that the problem can in principle be solved. A common or garden kiddies' magnet is an example of loss-free magnetism.

Atomic currents, maintained by friction-free orbiting electrons, create microscopic magnetic fields that are permanent in the case of ferromagnetic metals such as iron, nickel and cobalt.

There is a limit to the power of magnetic fields generated in this way. The limit is reached when all elementary particles functioning as magnets are poled in the same way. As far as magnetism is concerned the metal is then saturated.

The fields needed for particle accelerators and magnetically-powered vehicles cannot be generated by means of permanent magnets of any reasonable size. Besides, it is virtually impossible to regulate permanent, conventional magnets either swiftly or accurately, let alone to switch them off.

It has been known since 1820, however, that magnetic fields can be generated by means of microscopic currents. Unfortunately, though, they encounter friction in metallic conductors.

The continual clashes between conductive electrons and the metal atoms create such resistance that power can only be maintained by a continual supply of current from outside.

The electric power that maintains the current is converted exclusively into heat. This is all to the good in heaters and irons but in cables and electromotors it is superfluous, harmful and expensive.

Sixty years ago the phenomenon of superconductivity was discovered. At temperatures of less than ten degrees on the Kelvin scale (near absolute zero) the specific resistance of a number of metals suddenly drops to virtually nil.

Resistance jumps of more than one to the power of sixteen have been observed. This, for instance, means that all but a ten billionth of the current stays in circulation and next to none is lost due to resistance.

Superconductivity is the result of the complex interaction of heat waves and de Broglie waves (phonons and electrons). The theory is mathematically complex and still not perfect in detail but scientific use of the phenomenon proceeds apace.

Both the two-mile linear accelerator in Stanford and the CERN II synchrotron under construction near Genova will be equipped in the foreseeable future with superconductive hollow conductors and electromagnets respectively.

At Karlsruhe nuclear research centre a new low-temperature unit was recently taken into service. Developed ... the unit reaches temperatures ... 271.4 degrees centigrade (1.8 Kelvin) and can liquefy 110 ... helium an hour.

This unit, which is capable ... intended for use in cooling ... conductive linear proton acceler... a superconductive particle sepa... high-tension physics, is the only ... kind in Europe and comparable ... a device of similar size at S... California.

On both sides of the Atlantic ... hope that superconductivity will ... them considerably to increase ... formance of particle accelerators.

At present the Stanford linear ... tor generates a mere 20,000 ... electron volts. There are plans ... the power to 100,000 million volts.

The new European accelerator ... va is designed to accelerate pr... 300,000 million electron volts ... design a 1,000 GeV synchrotron ... under way and there is talk of ... GeV too.

It is superconductivity that ma... possible.

Klaus ...

(Die Welt, 16 Ju...)

Hard on the heels of economic nuclear fusion

Solar Fire on Earth was the title Ernst von Khuon chose for a recent TV programme on the problems of controlled nuclear fusion. The programme was filmed at the Institute of Plasma Physics at Garching, near Munich.

At Garching Professor Arnulf Schlüter and some 200 associates are involved in an attempt to master the physical process that has kept the Sun shining for billions of years and powers the hydrogen bomb.

Controlled fusion of deuterium (heavy water) nuclei to form helium nuclei would seem to be the only source of energy at present known to Mankind that is likely to meet the booming demand for electric power for an unlimited period of time.

The seven seas have virtually unlimited reserves of heavy water, the fuel required. Construction of a nuclear fusion reactor is not planned for the foreseeable future, though, and there is as yet no way of telling whether controlled nuclear fusion will ever be an economic proposition.

Temperatures of a hundred million degress centigrade and more are an essential prerequisite if nuclear fusion is ever to be triggered off.

Considerable progress has been made in the field of high-temperature plasma physics, the science of heating ionised gases to the temperatures in question, but there is still no container capable of holding superheated plasma for any length of time.

The only material that will not vanish in this infernal heat is a magnetic field. Superheated plasma is, as it were, too hot to handle and magnetic fields are, in every sense of the word, incalculable. Containing high-temperature plasma for even a fraction of a second is an infinitely difficult task.

If work on nuclear fusion proves to no avail then plasma dynamics are bound to have been the chief obstacle. There are grounds for hope nonetheless. The latest success has been achieved in this country. Scientists at Jülich nuclear research centre have succeeded in heating heavy hydrogen plasma in a cylinder ... long and forty centimetres in dia... a temperature of over 100 million ... centigrade.

With the aid of an ultra fast ... magnetic field the plasma was ... for a millionth of a second.

Temperatures of sixty million de... have been reached in similar experim... elsewhere, at Garching, for instance, ... have been achieved at far greater exp... The low cost is the most notew... factor in the Jülich experiment.

There are reasons to hope that ... containment of high-temperature ... for the longer periods of time ... nuclear fusion may also prove p... far less expense.

It would be a mistake to consider ... nuclear fusion is as good as with ... Problems enough remain. But controlled ... nuclear fusion no longer appears ... utopian a prospect.

Will Man one day be able to dispose ... the tremendous reserves of energy of the ... seven seas? Nature resists but its re... sistance is decreasing.

Klaus Brun...

(Die Welt, 21 June 19...)

VDA suggestions

Continued from page 11

programmed driving would be an ideal solution to the problem of our overcrowded streets at a reasonable cost.

But there is talk in the report of the highest degree of automation on the roads, complete automatic control of the car. However this would require special roads. If such roads were built and cars were adapted it would be possible theoretically to control steering, overtaking, lane changing and the like fully automatically. But research into this idea is still in its infancy.

But needless to say there are many other ways in which our roads and the way we use them can be made more efficient.

Recently it was decided to extend the length of school holidays from seventy-five to ninety days starting in 1973. But nevertheless. It would be possible to ease the burden on the roads and wear on the nerves of motorists even more if sliding working hours, which is becoming a ... popular system in the country and ... to spread the rush hour over a ... period, was accompanied by s... flexible shop opening and closing ... and business holidays.

Another way to relieve the press... roads during the busy period would ... restrict delivery vans, building ... vehicles and other such traffic.

Finally another point that the ... mobile Manufacturers Association ... up for discussion is restrictions ... heavy and awkward lorries as ... selected 'clearways' where cars ... allowed to stop in any circumst... Parked and waiting cars are a hind... to the traffic flow and their ... would help keep things moving.

The automobile industry has sugge... that research should be carried out ... the possibility of delivery vans bring... produce to shops at night.

Siegfried Wartenburg

(Das Parlament, 18 June 19...)

TECHNOLOGY

Benzine vapour is an additional pollution hazard

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

As often as not atmospheric pollution in connection with motor traffic conjures up visions of exhaust fumes. It is frequently forgotten that unburnt fuel in the form of petrol vapour is a serious cause of pollution.

The characteristic smell is particularly evident when a vehicle is left standing in the sun. Heat makes the fuel evaporate and no matter how new the vehicle is fumes escape, principally from the tank, the carburettor and the motor block.

A surplus of fuel also develops in stop and go city traffic. Part of it is bound to escape and cause the unmistakeable smell of unburnt hydrocarbons.

Active carbon, a material that has proved its worth as an absorbent and filter agent, is an effective means of counteracting the problem.

Active carbon is highly porous pure carbon consisting of particles with a large surface area in relation to overall density. They catch the substances that are to be filtered off, in this case droplets of petrol or diesel oil.

Degussa of Wolfgang, near Hanau, manufacturers of active carbon, have joined forces with the motor industry to develop an efficient protective system based on their raw material.

Three factors needed first to be clarified. How does the fuel system of a motor vehicle, consisting of tank, ventilation, carburettor and motor block, function as the day passes? What difference does the temperature make and what losses are sustained?

How much fuel is lost by evaporation in the course of a specific time spent driving in typical city traffic? How much fuel is lost while the vehicle is stationary as a result of the heat this is still emitted from the engine?

Also, of course, the absorbent itself needed study. Active carbon was only being used experimentally and the research engineers had to find out to what extent its filtration capacity changed in the course of use and what, if any, damage it sustained as a result of direct contact with liquid hydrocarbons.

The upshot of research work is a cartridge containing active carbon and attached to the fuel system at a point at which it not only deals with most fuel vapour in most situations but is also continually regenerated in its function as a filter.

When the engine is running part of the air intake to the carburettor is passed through the filter and clears it of fuel deposits.

For the time being all Volkswagen scheduled for export to the United States are being fitted out with an active carbon cartridge now that proof positive has been provided that this system fulfils the clean air regulations in force in North America since the beginning of this year.

The American specifications are particularly strict. Only an extremely small maximum amount of hydrocarbons may be emitted by the exhaust system and the clean air device must function without requiring servicing for at least 12,000 miles or 20,000 kilometres.

Better late than never, the Americans have gone a long way towards combating air pollution with the clean exhaust regulations. They are something this country too could well adopt. Technology is ready and waiting.

Hellmut Droscha

(Stuttgarter Zeitung, 14 June 1971)

Autobahns harm neighbouring fields, agricultural expert maintains

Will fields and meadows alongside autobahns and busy Federal highways soon be empty and barren? Scientists are increasingly warning that the lead in petrol, emitted via exhaust fumes, poisons not only the air but also the vegetation.

The only means of affording protection from the health hazards of leaded foodstuffs is, so many experts feel, to ban the use of lead as an additive to motor fuels.

As motorisation gains momentum the roads are increasingly coming to be highways of environmental pollution – and not only in built-up areas.

According to Dr Georg Brugger, head of the department of agricultural production at the Baden-Württemberg Ministry of Agriculture in Stuttgart, the motor car has already taken its toll of foodstuffs grown alongside autobahns and busy through roads.

High lead counts have been recorded 100 and 200 yards away from the road in question and vintners are increasingly being confronted by the problem too.

A Munich medical journal has mentioned the danger of poisoning in connection with wine containing grapes pressed on strips of land parallel to the autobahn.

Roads need only to be tarred or asphalted while the grapes are ripening for wines from nearby vineyards to be completely spoiled.

Even though reliable statistics may not be available the only conclusion that can be reached is that agricultural production alongside autobahns and through roads must be brought to a halt.

Dr Brugger feels, however, that this is not the solution to the problem. Even if only a fifty-metre strip of land alongside trunk roads is declared unsafe for agricultural production 100,000 hectares, or 247,000 acres, of farmland would have to be written off.

The only feasible solution, Dr Brugger feels, is to ban leading of motor fuels altogether.

(Neue Hannoversche Presse, 15 June 1971)

■ THIS ODD WORLD

Keen bidding at Bundesbahn lost property sales

It must be an exertion to stare at the bright spring sunshine that comes through the high windows of Düsseldorf Central Station falling on seventy to eighty people who are listening tensely.

Right at the front by the feet of the man who is offering a flesh-coloured lady's corset, a real piece of armour for an enormous woman, is the best place to stand if you want to get in first when the Bundesbahn lost-property department auctions items lost, stolen or strayed.

And the little old lady at the front has just proved the point by putting in a bid for three Marks, though Heaven knows what she would want with such a gigantic piece of lingerie.

In the front row they are putting in bids of two or three Marks for items such as toilet sets with toothbrushes or cushions.

The men, real old-age pensioners peeking out from under flats caps slyly tend to stick more to the sides. Obviously one of them is an expert on lady's umbrellas. He has quickly managed to collect a number of these brightly coloured items. Perhaps he now has as many lady's umbrellas as he has granddaughters.

The crowd in the middle of the Bundesbahn auction room are a motley lot. Young women, old fellows, Portuguese, Italians, Turks. And then there are travellers with time to kill, or the down-and-outs who always have time to kill. These lonely people are drawn here by the crowd.

Frankfurter Allgemeine

There are mothers with children, businessmen, students. One youth is wearing a leather jacket, blond locks flowing down over his collar. He creates quite a stir by asking the auctioneer a question that is meant rather rhetorically: "When are you putting reefers under the hammer, mate?"

But the auctioneer is more amused by the wag who beats him to the punch as he holds up a rather expensive looking leather attaché case and before the auctioneer can suggest a reasonable price chimes in with: "Give yer 'alf a dollar for it!"

The auctioneer, a Bundesbahn employee, reacts to this with good humour. He spices the everyday nature of his work with the cries of a barrow-boy: "You can get all you want here! If you need a new set of teeth or a peg leg, we've got it!"

The bit about the wooden leg is no exaggeration. At the station building at Wuppertal-Mirke on the old Rhine line there is a room in which officials of the lost property office of the Bundesbahn Wuppertal and Essen railway region have decorated a ghostly wall with false, feet, arms, legs and the like.

These are items that cannot be auctioned. All objects left behind in trains, waiting-rooms, toilets and restaurants end up at Wuppertal-Mirke. Also anything *that is left* more than 28 days in left-luggage lockers and luggage offices.

Many of these items cannot be put under the hammer. Jackets and caps, Bundeswehr passes, army uniforms, tobacco pouches containing marijuana, pornographic literature and items for "progressive sexual practices".

But the items that the amateur and professional auction lovers can bid for are wide-ranging. Just about everything our prosperous society has to offer or to lose.

Wuppertal is the area to which most lost property is sent since this is the most densely populated part of the country, and also because many trains end at one of the Ruhr termini.

Most lost property comes from Dortmund, about 10,000 items every year. There are between 50,000 and 60,000 pieces of lost property at Wuppertal-Mirke (a suitcase containing any number of separate items is classed as one piece by the railways).

This is the coordination point to which the lost items come and the people who have lost them apply. Railway officials at Wuppertal-Mirke attempt to bring together again the lost property and its lost owner!

There are many reasons why someone who has lost something on the railways never puts in an appearance. Sometimes the reasons are quite harmless. Often, when a left luggage locker is opened after a couple of days there is nothing inside but a pair of worn-out shoes or an old suit. These are looked after at the left-luggage office for a further 28 days and are then disposed of. In these days when unwanted items are a problem and dumping is rife left-luggage lockers are a cheap place for dumping.

Often there are criminal motives. Objects that have been stolen are left in lockers until the heat dies down and the criminal feels he can safely pick them up again. But then, before he can come and collect his stolen property he is caught and thrown inside a different kind of locker.

The Yugoslav who has just acquired a blazer and pair of flannels for eight Marks is not likely to be too bothered about who owned it previously.

But an onlooker who has seen the purchase smiles wryly and remarks that not long ago he had tried to give away his old clothes to a charitable organisation, but could not find any takers.

Apparently old clothes are not ... when they are free, but find takers ... they cost between five and eight ...

Some items do not find any ... when they are auctioned, but a ... alarm clock for five Marks seems to ... bargain. The alarm really works ... sounds quite sweet.

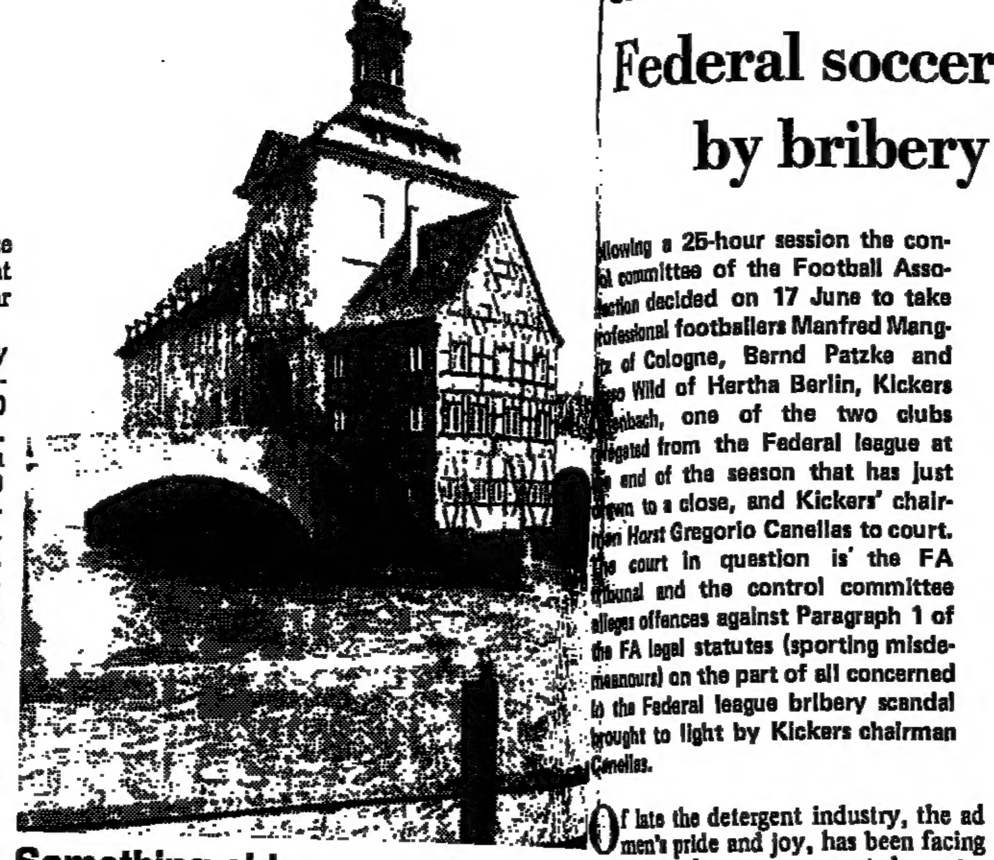
Wuppertal-Mirke is the only ... property office where the official ... travelling round local stations ... lost items. The office has about ... hundred regular customers ... month they are sent the program ... goods that are due to come under the hammer within 28 days if not claimed.

Many of the old grandmas are regular customers. But of course there are ... professionals, dealers in secondhand ...

They would have known for each ... that on 15 June the auction was ... Duisburg, on the next day in Bochum ... on 18 June in Hagen. It is their business to know. Many of them attend ... railway lost property auction going ... places such as Solingen, Essen, Düsseldorf and Iserlohn. "I'd never miss it," said ... old lady.

Helmut Uellig

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 5 June ...)



Something old

In Bamberg, Bavaria, there is a town hall in a river. The ... in the Regnitz is one of Germany's most beautiful town ... and is built as a pillar of a bridge and a river crossing ... the same time. The German Unesco Commission plans ... Bamberg preserve interesting spots.

(Photo: ...)

Forgotten man bequeathes fortune to his birthplace

Stories about rich uncles in America became a fact in a small village in Upper Bavaria, for the local community government of Redwitz an der Rodach has been left a bequest.

The pleasant news of *this bequest* came to the small village from Maryland, in America, where recently John Weberpals died, aged 82.

John Weberpals left the greater part of his wealth, approximately one and a half million dollars, to the village where he was born, but which he left in 1910, and has since then never returned.

John Weberpals was one of those who left Germany to seek their fortune in the wide world. Increased industrialisation made it difficult for these people to earn their living in the apgricultural system in which they grew up, made it difficult for them to provide for their large families.

Because there were no enough jobs in the industrual sector many of these people had to pack their bags and sail for the land "of unlimited opportunities" to build up a new life.

John Weberpals, born into a family of basket weavers, roamed the whole world before he settled in America. There he made his fortune like a hero from a novel or a film. He began as a dishwasher and ended up as a head waiter at a deluxe hotel – with a great deal of money in the bank.

But this riches did not come easily. He had to work hard, save his money rigidly and he had a little luck.

Weberpals never married and he lived a modest and withdrawn existence. His neighbours had no idea that he was so rich. Probably he made out his will in favour of his birthplace in a moment of homesickness.

The money in the legacy is to be used to build in Redwitz an old people's house. But in Redwitz today there is not a soul who remembers the man who has so suddenly poped up.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 11 June 1971)

Even the fruit isn't safe at official entertainment

Government officials in Rhineland-Palatinate have decided to remove temptation from official guests – the state government gives about 25 receptions annually – and will offer drinks in plain glasses and ash trays will not be emblazoned with the state government arms. In future guests will have to concentrate on the food and drink provided.

The talent for slipping into the pocket more than just one cigarette is a talent given not only to people who have little in the material sense and have not had the benefit of advanced education.

It was noticed that one of the guests at a reception for the West German Medical Association left the reception to go to his overcoat in the hall and hide away in it cigarettes. He disappeared in the crowd to satisfy his hunger.

But it is not only cigarettes and cigars that are in temptation to official guests. More than once guests have walked off with the contents of fruit bowls that have decorated tables.

Twice during receptions in the Black Forest a huge side of ham disappeared. It was assumed that high school delegates "pinched" one ham valued at eighty Marks. It was replaced but was again "pinched" at a reception given for university officials.

The Federal state of Rhineland-Palatinate has an annual budget of 200,000 Marks for entertainment. It not only has to cover the costs involved in providing small presents usually ashtrays with the state emblem emblazoned on it – but also books and bottles of wine, as well as the large receptions.

An allowance of 20 Marks per person is allowed at official receptions. This sum has to provide cold buffet and half a litre of wine.

Past experience has shown that members of academic associations are ... interested in economising at official receptions and in fact expect to be able to "lift" something to take away with them.

Although the Federal state government has tried to extend the social groups ... are invited to official receptions, ... bers of The Establishment consider ... invitation much to be sought after ... guest at an official reception.

The habitual cocktail party guest ... to be able to go to one reception from ... thirty in the evening until eight ... the Federal state government and ... from eight onwards to be guest ... municipality of Mainz.

"The flowers bought to decorate ... and reception rooms at official gatherings are usually given to the cleaning ... and waiters who have worked at ... reception," a spokesman for the ... protocol office said. And he ... ironically that sometimes there ... receptions when some flowers were ... for these people to have as perks.

Dieter L...

(Die Welt, 11 June 1971)

SPORT

Federal soccer league rocked by bribery allegations

...llowing a 25-hour session the con...l committee of the Football Association decided on 17 June to take professional footballers Manfred Manglitz of Cologne, Bernd Patzke and Tasso Wild of Hertha Berlin, Kickers Offenbach, one of the two clubs relegated from the Federal league at the end of the season that has just drawn to a close, and Kickers' chairman Horst Gregorio Canellas to court. The court in question is the FA tribunal and the control committee alleges offences against Paragraph 1 of the FA legal statutes (sporting misdemeanours) on the part of all concerned in the Federal league bribery scandal brought to light by Kickers chairman Canellas.

Of late the detergent industry, the ad men's pride and joy, has been facing competition from an unexpected quarter – professional football. Never has there been such fervent and continuous talk of coming clean and putting the house in order. Never have there been such suspicions of whitewashing and such ardent protestations that one party or the other is as pure as the driven snow.

Mounting daily excitement resulting from the chain reaction triggered off by the accusations levelled by Horst Gregorio Canellas has for the past few weeks extended far beyond the inner circles of football fans.

Canellas, chairman of relegated Kickers Offenbach, *is a wealthy* importer of citrus fruit and a *self-confessed* club fanatic. He cannot get over the fact that Kickers are now out of the Federal league.

Some weeks before the fate of Kickers and the footballing reputation of the leather town next door to Frankfurt was sealed Canellas must have been busy working out ways and means of retaining at least Federal league status for his club.

The decision he reached was to tape-record his own telephone calls and provide a verbatim record of conversations with players from other Federal league clubs in which he tried to persuade them to engineer defeats that would have been to the advantage of his relegation-threatened club.

A mere 24 hours after the matter of Kickers' relegation was settled once and for all Canellas held a party to celebrate his fiftieth birthday and played back the telephone conversations in question. The ensuing accusations and counter-accusations have proved a bombshell that is shaking the Federal league to its foundations.

The top eighteen clubs in professional football in this country are being overwhelmed by a flood of accusations, denials and counter-accusations and both the innocent and the guilty have been at the receiving end.

The Wickert Institute, the Tübingen market research organisation that is invariably a fast worker when it comes to opinion polls on popular subjects, reported not a week after the scandal broke that 76 per cent of the general public feel that the goings-on have been most detrimental to football in this country.

The final weeks of Federal league football were indeed far from satisfactory. The FA tribunal rulings in the case of Mönchengladbach's broken goalpost and the ban on Gerd Müller, Bayern Munich's ace goal-scorer, made the league championship every bit as much of a hair's breadth affair as the relegation fight turned out to be.

With four fixtures each to go seven clubs all ran a serious risk of relegation. This not only drew the crowds and egged on the players; there was also feverish activity behind the scenes, in a twilight far away from the glare of publicity.

Rumours circulated as soon as a surprise result came through but no proof was forthcoming. Cologne went down a staggering 7 – 0 in Munich. Rot-Weiss Oberhausen, long since written off as a relegation certainty, suddenly began to win one game after another.

Fair play was not what decided Horst Canellas to tape-record this phone calls. If there is ever to be any certainty as to the exact part he played in the whole affair the details will be unearthed, or not, as the case may be, by the FA tribunal.



Kickers Offenbach Chairman Horst Gregorio Canellas

Whatever other motives may have been involved one factor is irrefutable. He wanted Offenbach to stay in the Federal league.

His telephone conversations with internationals Manglitz and Patzke and Hertha captain Tasso Wild are on record. He persistently assures all and sundry that the offers of hard cash he made were not meant seriously. His declared intention was to prove what a dirty business Federal league football is.



FC Cologne goalkeeper Manfred Manglitz (left), and Hertha Berlin defenders Tasso Wild and Bernd Patzke (Photos: Nordbild)

The two Berlin players pooh-pooh the idea of Canellas' offer of hard cash being a red herring. In Berlin one of Herr Canellas' agents had, they claim, shown them the 140,000 Marks in notes they were to be given on condition they beat Arminia Bielefeld.

In the parry and thrust of accusation and counter-accusation Canellas was the first to go down for the count when ex-Cologne goalkeeper Manfred Manglitz, a player particularly gravely implicated, claimed to have received, via his girl friend, a 25,000-Mark bonus from the Offenbach chairman for Cologne having beaten Essen 3 – 2.

Canellas admitted to having paid up but promptly accused Manglitz of having threatened that Cologne would lose the game unless he did so. One need hardly add that the goalkeeper is in a particularly good position to ensure his team's defeat.

The issue has now gone beyond the bounds of sporting tribunals. Cologne director of public prosecutions has started proceedings against Manglitz for suspected bribery and dishonesty towards his employer, 1 FC Cologne.

Manglitz countered by having his solicitor file a charge of libel against Canellas. An ungrateful world, the Offenbach chair man may have thought after he had, when all is said and done, paid *Manglitz* 25,000 Marks.

Manglitz and Canellas are thus the key figures in the entire scandal. On his arrival in Frankfurt to appear before the control committee of the FA Manglitz was at receiving end of catcalls from passers-by who called him a spiv and the grave-digger of football.

Manglitz countered rather arrogantly. Unable to deny that he had been prepared to ensure that Cologne lost its last game against Offenbach for 100,000 Marks, he came up with the lame excuse that he had ambitions to be a trainer and had wanted to discover what went on behind the scenes.

"I also plan to write a book about the game," he added, "and I need a few scoops no one else has". This is an unlikely tale if ever there was one and the tribunal is hardly likely to take it at face value.

He is not the only one to face court proceedings. Axel Springer's *Bild Zeitung* also faces libel charges for claiming to know the name of the Bielefeld player or official who bribed a Hertha player with 50,000 Marks to allow Arminia to win 1 – 0 away and avoid relegation.

Canellas, his deputy Herr Klein and Offenbach's manager Konrads are also due for questioning by the FA. All three of them have travelled around the country with large sums of money but all three continue to insist that their intentions were of the best.

The penalties imposed on them will depend to a great extent on the view the tribunal takes of one club offering the players of another an additional victory bonus for defeating a rival.

"It is unfair and disgraceful whichever way you look at it," Peter Maassen, chairman of Oberhausen, comments.

When Oberhausen played in Brunswick agents of both Offenbach and Bielefeld showed interest in the some team winning, which would have ensured relegation for Oberhausen.

They were probably operating unaware of each other's existence with the result that Brunswick players could look forward to the prospect of a treble winning

VORWÄRTS

bonus. "Hand over the 20,000 Marks," Brunswick captain Lothar Ulsass is reported to have said.

As it was not a pfennig changed hands, but that was only because the two clubs drew one all. Now Ulsass too has to report to the FA who offered him what and when.

It remains to be seen whether even more professional players will yet be involved, for example Frankfurt's international Grabowski who ("jokingly," he claims) offered Bechtold of Offenbach a defeat for his own club in return for 5,000 Marks.

The FA certainly seems determined to set matters right. From its head offices at Zeppelinallee, Frankfurt, the world's largest sports organisation, with 2.6 million members, declares its intention of being "though, unbelievably tough".

What can the tribunal do? It can expel the black sheep from the FA, fine them, demote them a division – always providing, of course, that their guilt is proved.

That, though, would lead to uproar in entire towns and areas – and undoubtedly to another scandal.

Gerhard Hoffmann

(Vorwärts, 17 June 1971)

Aden	SA $ 0.05
Afghanistan	Af 10.—
Algeria	DA 0.60
Angola	Esc. 1.—
Argentina	$ m n 45.—
Australia	10 c.
Austria	S 3.—
Belgium	bfr 6.—
Bolivia	$ b 1.50
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0.35
Bulgaria	Lev 0.05
Burma	K 0.60
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—
Cambodia	R 4.40
Cameroon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20
Ceylon	cR —.60
Chile	Esc. 0.60
Colombia	col. $ 1.—
Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—
Costa Rica	C 0.85
Cuba	P 0.13
Cyprus	11 d
Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50
Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Denmark	dkr 0.90
Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15
Ecuador	S 2.50
El Salvador	C 0.30
Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30
Fiji	11 d
Finland	fmk 0.50
Formosa	NT $ 5.—
France	FF 0.60
Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Gambia	11 d
Germany	DM 1.—
Ghana	cedi 0.12
Great Britain	11 d
Greece	Dr 4.—
Guatemala	Q 0.15
Guayana	BWI $ 0.20
Guinea	F.G. 30.—
Haiti	G 0.65
Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20
Honduras	L 0.25
Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70
Hungary	Ft 1.—
Iceland	Kr 5.—
India	Rs 0.80
Indonesia	Rp. 15.—
Iran	RI 10.—
Iraq	50 fils
Ireland	11 d
Israel	I £ 0.40
Italy	Lir. 80
Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Jamaica	11 d
Japan	Yen 50
Jordan	50 fils
Kenya	EAs 0.25
Kuwait	50 fils
Laos	Kip 60.—
Lebanon	P 40.—
Liberia	Lib $ 0.15
Libya	50 Mills
Luxembourg	lfr 6
Madagascar	FM 30.—
Malawi	11 d
Malaysia	M. $ 0.40
Mali	FM 60.—
Mexico	$ 1.50
Morocco	DM —.65
Mozambique	Esc. 1.—
Nepal	Mohur 1.—
Netherlands	Hfl 0.50
Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25
New Zealand	9 c.
Nicaragua	C 0.85
Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Nigeria	11 d
Norway	nkr 0.90
Pakistan	Rs 0.60
Panama	B. 0.15
Paraguay	G. 15.—
Peru	S. 3.50
Philippines	P. phil 0.60
Poland	Zl. 0.50
Portugal	Esc. 1.—
Rhodesia	11 d
Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—
Rumania	Leu 0.50
Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60
Sweden	skr 0.60
Switzerland	FS 0.50
Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Sierra Leone	Le 0.10
Somalia	Sh So 0.90
South Africa	Rand 0.10
South Korea	Won 35.—
S. Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—
Spain	Pts 8.—
Sudan	PT 5.—
Syria	£ S 0.60
Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Thailand	B 3.—
Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Turkey	T £ 1.25
Tunisia	65 M
Uganda	EAs 0.25
UAR	PT 5.—
Uruguay	P 20.—
USA	$ 0.20
USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Venezuela	B 0.60
Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Zambia	11 d